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Established 1887

S. Plans to Lease Shale Land Rich in Oil

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP).—The Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Heister today announced plans to lease federal lands in three states for commercial production of oil from shale.

Norton said leases on six shale oil tracts in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming would be offered at competitive bidding, a time between Jan. 8 and June 4.

Long-expected announcements could lead to the opening of a new oil resource much larger than the nation's known reserves.

Heister said the technology of producing oil from shale requires heating the shale to more than 800 degrees to make it erupt to convert kerogen, a waxy organic material found in shale, into shale oil, which can be refined into conventional oil.

Alaska Pipeline

At the same time, Mr. Morton said he was ready to issue permits for construction of the Alaska pipeline, delayed by environmental lawsuits.

Heister said the Justice Department would take the remaining steps for the way for the leasing permit, including a court decision to give the environmental groups who brought suit 14 days to file objections.

Morton also ordered the acquisition of 250 petroleum industry leases in a reserve pool to the emergency petroleum group set up by the government and help administer emergency programs dealing with the fuel shortage.

Heister said the fuel shortage is taking its toll of jobs, with thousands out of work in the first of a series of layoffs that push unemployment up to 10 percent.

Heister said the rate of 5 percent would mean an additional 1.5 million jobs were out of work, but the 4.1 million now without work.

Layoffs Forecast

Heister said the present outlook on unemployment is that it has decided to 16 plants in the United States and Canada for one week ending Dec. 17 because of the shortage in car sales.

Heister said the construction industry is expected to have problems with the present fuel allocation and cited a survey indicating that the industry is expected to have problems with the present fuel allocation and cited a survey indicating that the industry is expected to have problems with the present fuel allocation.

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SYRIAN PRESIDENT Hafez al-Assad addresses final session of the Arab summit meeting in Algeria yesterday. Sitting above him are Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad, left, and President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria. Fifteen heads of state attended.

To Rule Indefinitely by Decree Greek Leadership Bars Early Vote

By Alvin Shuster

ATHENS, Nov. 28 (NYT).—The new Greek leadership told the nation tonight that it would rule Greece indefinitely by decree until it felt that Greeks were prepared for elections.

In its first policy statement since seizing power in a bloodless coup Sunday, the military-backed government tried at once to woo the Greeks and to warn them. It pledged to deal with the nation's problems, but provided no timetable for a return to parliamentary democracy or an end to martial law.

"When the country is ready, it will be led to elections," the new premier, Adamantios Androussopoulos, said in a television speech.

The 40-minute pronouncement was reminiscent in parts of the vague pledges made by the now-outdated president, George Papadopoulos, who led the "colonels' coup" here in April, 1967. Once again, there were phrases about the need to "cleanse" the Greek society before it could move ahead to true democracy.

One difference, however, was that the new government, unlike the colonels' six and a half years ago, is riding on a wave of public relief over the toppling of an unpopular leader. Accordingly, the leadership sought to parlay the present mood into support for itself by sharply attacking the ousted leaders and promising to do far better to improve the lives of farmers, workers, housewives and students.

The initial reaction among diplomats tonight was that the leadership had not yet decided among themselves how to proceed with the new power. Comments generally ranged from: "It's back to 1967" to "All options are still open."

Still, the failure to announce a timetable for returning to democracy represented a setback for



Premier Adamantios Androussopoulos

American policy here. U.S. officials, embarrassed by the criticism of American support for the Papadopoulos regime, have viewed the ousted leader's plans for elections next year as at least a step in the right direction.

A speech by the new premier, who lived in Chicago for eight years and served in the Papadopoulos government for five, accused the ousted president of planning to hold fraudulent elections. He said that previous votes during the Papadopoulos regime on a new constitution and the creation of a republic resulted in "unbelievable majorities."

He also pledged that his government would come up with a new constitution in time but, meanwhile, would rule by decree "sparingly and always within the absolutely necessary limits for the functioning of the state."

He said that the new leaders would promise only what they could deliver and would rule "with elementary honesty," a reference to the widespread reports of corruption in high places.

To the students, whose recent riots spurred the plans for the coup, the government spoke gently but firmly. It promised to look into their grievances over outmoded education systems but also warned them against new agitation.

"Our students can express their thoughts and disagreements in as

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Nixon Counsel Testifies Tapes Seem to Contain Other Gaps

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (NYT).—President Nixon's special Watergate consultant, J. Fred Buzhardt, testified today that he had been told by White House technicians that "there were gaps" on some of the subpoenaed White House Watergate-related tapes "where there were apparently no conversations."

Under questioning by an assistant Watergate prosecutor, Richard Ben-Veniste, Mr. Buzhardt said that technicians copying the tapes on Nov. 13 and 14 discovered, through use of an oscilloscope, gaps in the conversation.

The oscilloscope screen would register a constantly varying wave pattern for conversation, while it would register a steady pattern for a silence. "Technicians using the instrument would not have to listen to the tapes to tell whether there was any conversation recorded on them."

Mr. Ben-Veniste, in his questioning, pointed out that these gaps were inconsistent with testimony as to how the tape-recording system operated.

Secret Service technicians had testified when the hearings on the tapes began that the recordings were sound-activated, and therefore, the prosecutor said, there should be no reason for any silence on the tape.

Mr. Buzhardt contended that the new disclosures "were not significant" and added that the tapes would have other background noises to show they were running.

He said the recordings could have been activated by such things as "the rumbling of a truck or the tick of a clock" and still have no conversation on the tapes.

But Mr. Ben-Veniste said that the technical reports showed "there were substantial minutes when the meter recorded no sound made of any type, either background noise or conversation."

The White House Watergate

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Summit Ends on Exultant Note Arabs to Continue Oil Politics, Boycott Three More Nations

By Eric Pace

STAOUELLI, Algeria, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Arab chiefs of state, ending their summit conference, announced today an embargo on oil exports to Portugal, Rhodesia and South Africa and gave conditional endorsement to Arab efforts toward a Middle East peace settlement.

The 15 Arab kings, sheikhs and presidents concluded the three-day summit in this Algerian suburb on a note of exultation over what their chairman, Algeria's President Houari Boumedienne, called "the tightening of our ranks" and "the economic, political and military weapons now in the hands of the Arabs."

The leaders agreed to exert continued economic pressure on outside countries, a conference spokesman reported, by manipulating Arab oil exports according to "the attitude of every country toward the Arab cause."

In endorsing what Arab moderates call "political efforts" toward a Middle East peace, they insisted on one condition that seemed likely to be unacceptable to Israel: Israeli withdrawal from "all the occupied Arab territories," including—as their final communiqué put it—"first of all [the former Jordanian sector of] Jerusalem," which includes the Wailing Wall revered by Jews.

Nonetheless, the endorsement was widely seen here as an indirect blessing on Egypt's stated desire to work toward a peace settlement as the forthcoming Geneva talks with Israel.

In the military sphere, the communiqué declared that the current "cease-fire does not signify in any way that the struggle is over."

President Hafez al-Assad of Syria won a hearty ovation when he told the conference that "we

THE diplomatic isolation of Israel has today become a reality. It is significant in this respect that certain European governments which traditionally have been won over to the Israeli viewpoint are beginning to wonder about the foundations of an adventurous policy which has raised grave risks for international peace and cooperation...

The cease-fire is not yet peace and the latter presupposes, in order to be achieved, a certain number of conditions. Among these are two which are paramount and unchangeable:

1. Evacuation by Israel of the occupied Arab territories, and first of all Jerusalem.
2. Re-establishment of the full national rights for the Palestinian people.

—From the communiqué of the Arab summit.

will not give up one acre of Arab land."

The good feeling at the summit, held in a conference center in this seaside village, was considered due partly to the absence of the radical Presidents of Iraq and Libya, Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr and Col. Moamer Qaddafi. They stayed away because they objected to other Arab leaders' policies, including acceptance of the cease-fire. King Hussein of Jordan was also absent, evidently to forestall open wrangling here over the future of the Palestinians.

But the satisfaction at the conference today also stemmed from what President Boumedienne, in his final address, called an awareness that "we have learned how to shape events"—most recently

mit conference announced that they had exempted the Philippines and Japan from the 5 percent oil export cut foreseen for December. This was in appreciation of what the Arabs see as pro-Arab changes in the two nations' positions.

With the United States and the Netherlands already feeling the effects of a full Arab oil embargo, today's action puts a total of five countries in this plight.

In a resolution concerning relations with the countries of Western Europe, the conference said that those nations were "called upon to take a clear and impartial position toward our just cause."

The chiefs of state also passed a resolution specifically on oil, which, as unofficially translated, called for the continued "use of oil as an economic weapon" until Israel withdrew from the occupied Arab territories and the "national rights" of the Palestinians were realized.

Projected Measures

The resolution called for the following measures:

- 1.—Continuation of the embargo on countries supporting Israel.
- 2.—Continuation of the progressive reduction of the rate of oil production until the revenues of the producing states do not exceed one-quarter of their oil revenues in 1972.
- 3.—(Creation of) a committee of foreign and oil ministers to make a list of nations in the following categories: friendly countries, neutral countries and countries supporting Israel.

The committee is to oversee the implementation of the resolution. Review the list of nations and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Mideast Visit Likely Soon For Kissinger

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is expected to make another swing through the Middle East before the expected Dec. 18 opening of Arab-Israeli peace negotiations in Geneva.

State Department officials would not confirm the trip, nor would they say which countries Mr. Kissinger would visit, but he is expected to stop in the countries which will participate in the talks.

The department said yesterday that the United States and the Soviet Union have issued joint invitations to "several" countries to attend the peace talks. These are reported to be Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Syria. Mr. Kissinger is expected to visit the first three and it was understood that Syria—with which the United States has no diplomatic relations—has not been included.

Brussels, London Visits

The secretary's trip is likely to begin after his meeting in Brussels with the NATO foreign ministers on Dec. 10 and 11 and a stop in London the next day to address an Anglo-American friendship society.

The purpose of Mr. Kissinger's new trip to the Mideast is believed to be twofold: to spur progress in the current discussions between Israel and Egypt at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez Road or, if these talks have been successful by that time, to expedite the setting up of the negotiations that are to begin on Dec. 18.

The United States is clearly eager to get quick progress in the hope that this will lead to a relaxation of the Arabs' oil embargo. Following an almost two-hour briefing for congressional leaders at the White House yesterday by President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger, Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that prospects for the lifting of the embargo are thought to depend on the negotiations.

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., said on leaving the White House session: "We've got to find security for Israel against wars of attrition."

Khan's Doubts

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban has raised questions about whether there could be negotiations with Syria so long as Damascus retained Israeli prisoners of war. But diplomatic sources said that if the POWs were not returned their status could be put on the Geneva talks agenda.

Price of Gold Soars, Dollar Remains Firm

PARIS, Nov. 28 (NYT).—The price of gold soared in Europe today, rising \$9.50 in London to a price of \$101.50 an ounce. Dealers said the buying fever was caused by fears of the impact of the oil crisis on currencies.

Surprisingly, the dollar, which usually moves in the opposite direction to the gold price trend, remained firm.

In Wall Street, meanwhile, the Dow Jones industrial average rose 22.05 points. Details Page 9.

Each Says at Other's Request Israel and Egypt Postpone Kilometer 101 Talks a Day

TEL AVIV, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Israel and Egypt today postponed the latest session of their truce line talks for 24 hours as Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan warned that the cease-fire may not hold because of Arab demands for an Israeli withdrawal.

Diplomatic sources in Cairo said that behind-the-scenes U.S. pressure on Israel to soften its position at the talks probably was the reason for the postponement.

The breakdown in the scheduled 10th round of talks at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez highway

came, the Israeli radio said, in a brief telephone message from a UN official in Cairo to the Israeli liaison officer at the site.

The UN official told the officer 30 minutes before the meeting was to start that the session would be postponed until tomorrow at Egypt's request, the radio said.

Cairo radio said that the talks were put off at Israel's request.

Military sources said that Egyptian soldiers opened small-arms fire on Israeli positions south of Ismailia, near the Small Bitter Lake, and at five points along the Suez Canal, wounding two Israeli soldiers.

On the northern front, the sources said, Syrian mortar crews shelled Israeli positions north of Mizzaf Beit Jihan, in the Golan Heights. No casualties were reported.

Gen. Dayan, speaking before the talks were to begin, said that the two sides had not reached agreement on the separation of Israeli and Egyptian forces along the Suez Canal front. It is the final point to be implemented in their cease-fire agreement.

Persistent Aim

"In view of the Arabs' persistent aim toward Israel's retreat from the territories held by the IDF [Israeli Defense Forces], there is a danger that the cease-fire will not hold out," he said.

But he told a group of American Jewish leaders that despite those Arab aims there was a chance that the projected Middle East peace conference "may yet pave the road to peace in the region."

Israel expected to receive a formal invitation to the conference from the United States within the next 24 hours, a Western diplomatic source said. He said the conference, to begin Dec. 18, will be held in Geneva.

"Even when we arrive at the Geneva talks," Gen. Dayan said, "the Egyptians will not abandon their struggle toward removing us from the territories. We must, therefore, be cautious at the conference, careful not to forgo anything vital to our future."

Gen. Dayan also expressed the hope that the United States "in the future" would not pressure Israel into making concessions about its borders because it could lead to an "unstable and doubtful peace."

Meanwhile, Premier Golda Meir summoned the leaders of her governing Labor party today to work out Israel's position at the Geneva peace talks and at the same time to try to prevent a split between the party's hawks and doves.

Article Sees Danger to Special Ties Russia Chides France for Détente Criticism

By Hedrick Smith

SOOW, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Soviet press today ran its direct criticism of France, saying that the French government was "driving a wedge" between Washington and Moscow for having advocated tighter relations in Western Europe.

The weekly journal, Literaturnaya Gazeta, carried an article saying that some French circles were talking in ways that tended to undermine the special Soviet-French relationship created by the late President de Gaulle.

The article gave the appearance of directing criticism at French press, but actually used some of the latest polemical pronouncements by Soviet leaders, revealing to Soviet readers for the first time that it was among the West European

European nations now seeking new mechanisms for Western unity.

Just last week there were indications that Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev had discussed some of Moscow's misgivings with Georges Marchais, the French Communist party leader. On returning to Paris, Mr. Marchais wrote a long, sharply critical letter to Mr. Pompidou, published yesterday in L'Emancipateur, the French Communist paper. The letter has not yet been reported here.

Mr. Pompidou himself was expected to visit the Soviet Union in the first half of January for his annual political consultations with Mr. Brezhnev. No date or site has been set yet.

But there were indications that this session may be more trying than those in the past, when France was treated by Russia as the most understanding nation in Western Europe.

Both Mr. Pompidou and French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert have recently made several statements upsetting to Moscow.

Mr. Jobert said that the "veritable condominium" between Moscow and Washington during the Middle East crisis had rendered Europe helpless. Europe was "treated like a nonperson, humiliated all along the line," Mr. Jobert charged.

Later, the French minister called for Western Europe to build up its own defense against the new danger of tactical nuclear and conventional attack, in view of Soviet-American accommodation, and suggested French interest in a British-French nuclear force.

Rather than attack Mr. Jobert or President Pompidou personally, Literaturnaya Gazeta chastised Raymond Aron of Le Figaro for having complained that France

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

n officer. other planets," it added yesterday.

Alter 'Corrupting' Gift Setup

Senate Backs U.S. Financing Federal Vote Campaigns

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (WP).—The Senate yesterday approved a bill to extend the system of financing federal election campaigns designed to change the system of financing federal election campaigns.

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Richardson Says He Urged Nixon Be Queried on Scandal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP).—Sen. Frank P. McCloskey said today that he urged President Richard M. Nixon to be queried on the scandal.

McCloskey said that he had urged Nixon to be queried on the scandal.

S, ABC Scored FCC in Probe News 'Staging'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP).—The Federal Communications Commission yesterday said it had scored the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) in a probe of news "staging."

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Perjury Trial Scheduled for Dec. 11

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (UPI).—A federal judge today scheduled a perjury trial for December 11.

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Marijuana Dealers' Give \$2,000 For Heart Surgery on U.S. Boy

DAVID, Fla., Nov. 28 (AP).—Jody Dietrich, 6, will get a vital heart operation thanks to a \$2,000 donation from a group calling itself the "Marijuana Dealers' Association."

The group donated \$2,000 for Jody's heart surgery.



MISSISSIPPI TWISTER—A tornado ripped through this mobile home park at Southaven, Miss., Tuesday, destroying 56 trailers. Two schools and another mobile home park were also struck, and 57 persons were injured. Three persons died in rainstorms in Tennessee, and in Alabama, tornadoes left a score injured.

Says He Was Shut Off From Sensitive Data

U.S. Ex-Aide's Suit Disputes 'Tap's' Aim

By John M. Crewdson
NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT).—A former Nixon administration official has filed suit to stop a secret program that he says is designed to tap his telephone.

The suit disputes the aim of the "tap."

Sisco Reported Ready to Quit For College Post

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Joseph J. Sisco, the State Department's top Middle East official, is expected to leave the government soon to accept a college presidency.

Sisco is reported ready to quit for a college post.

Shultz Criticized For Secret Talks Abroad on Dollar

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (WP).—Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D-Wis., criticized yesterday Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz's participation in a secret weekend caucus with what Reuss called "the fat four" financial powers on international monetary reform.

Shultz was criticized for secret talks abroad on the dollar.

Police in Munich Search for Getty After Interpol Tip

MUNICH, Nov. 28 (AP).—Munich police began a search today for J. Paul Getty 3d after receiving an Interpol tip from Rome that the 17-year-old was being held here by kidnappers.

Police are searching for Getty after an Interpol tip.

French Senate Acts on Bugging

PARIS, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The French Senate, angry at a lack of government cooperation in an investigation on telephone tapping, yesterday voted 45 million francs from the special budget for government undercover activities.

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'Marijuana Dealers' Give \$2,000 For Heart Surgery on U.S. Boy

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Vesco Denies Plan to Back Heroin Deal

Also Attacks U.S. Bid To Secure Extradition

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (WP).—Robert L. Vesco yesterday denied that he planned to finance a scheme to smuggle heroin into the United States.

Vesco also attacked the U.S. bid to secure extradition.

Vesco was indicted last May along with former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans and New Jersey Republican party leader Harry S. S. on charges of attempting to obstruct an investigation into Mr. Vesco's affairs in return for a secret contribution to President Nixon's re-election campaign.

Surgeon in U.S. Again Guilty Of Malpractice

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 28 (UPI).—A surgeon who admitted performing 30 unnecessary back operations over the last nine years and a hospital yesterday were ordered to pay a patient nearly \$3.7 million in damages.

The surgeon was again found guilty of malpractice.

U.S. Copyright Laws Relaxed On 'Fair Use' of Photocopying

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (WP).—The U.S. Copyright Office today announced that it had relaxed the "fair use" provisions of copyright law.

The laws are relaxed on photocopying.

Senate Votes Bill To Clear Way for Saxbe Nomination

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP).—The Senate passed today a bill designed to clear the way for formal nomination of Sen. William Saxbe, R., Ohio, as attorney general.

The Senate voted to clear the way for Saxbe's nomination.

Burglars Strike Home Of Watergate Prober

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP).—The home of a special Watergate prosecutor, J. Edgar Hoover, was burglarized Monday night, police reported today.

Burglars struck the home of a Watergate prober.

Report Says 'Pushout' System Victimized U.S. Black Student

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (WP).—The Southern Regional Council reported today that as "part of a pattern of continuing resistance to desegregation," an extraordinarily large and disproportionate number of minority students have been suspended, expelled and induced to drop out of many desegregated schools.

The report says the "pushout" system victimized U.S. black students.

The report says that anyone trying to make a serious study of the problem lacks good sources of comprehensive statistics. "The most remarkable aspect of this lack is the small effort made by the federal bureaucracy to assemble relevant data on post-desegregation discrimination," it said. The council added:

"Despite their clear responsibility under Title 4 of the Civil Rights Act... neither the Office of Education nor the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has made a serious monitoring effort."

The report criticizes the lack of monitoring.

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Securing the Peace...

Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan has raised a serious challenge to efforts to promote a negotiated Middle East peace settlement with his renewed call for retention of substantial portions of the occupied Arab territories.

Mr. Dayan's strong reiteration of extensive territorial claims last week apparently was a reaction to reports that Washington is pressing for Israeli withdrawal from most of the occupied lands in exchange for a peace agreement that would provide alternative security guarantees. The defense minister and some other Israeli leaders contend that no external guarantees can substitute for the security they believe their country gains by holding advanced positions in Sinai, in the Jordan Valley and on the Golan Heights.

The weakness of this argument is that it virtually forecloses the possibility of a negotiated peace with the Arabs without offering any real hope of security to the Israeli people in the hostile future to which it would condemn them. The latest conflict has demonstrated once again that the Arabs are not prepared peacefully to yield their lost territory and there is no indication that they ever will be. The Arab attack on Oct. 6 shattered the illusion that peace could be preserved indefinitely by the presence of Israeli deterrent forces along the 1967 ceasefire lines.

Those borders have not been secure for Israel in the past, nor even if they should be reinforced and doggedly maintained—can they be in the future. The cost of clinging to the occupied areas can only increase as the Arabs, backed by oil wealth, further improve their military proficiency and acquire missiles and other new weapons that will progressively erode such defensive value for Israel that Sinai and other buffer areas may now possess.

...After the New Year

Defense Minister Dayan's tough speech signaled the sort of sparring that is likely to muddy the political mood of Israel through the full month before the Israeli general elections of Dec. 31.

After years of pressing for peace talks with the Arabs, Israeli diplomats are now in the embarrassing position of having to plead for just a little delay—on the ground that a government under immediate political challenge cannot embark on a significant bargaining process until that government or its successor receives a secure electoral mandate.

It could be argued that Mr. Dayan was deliberately stating a hawkish position to capture public support from the hard-line opposition bloc, which has launched a bitter campaign against the ruling Labor party. Foreign Minister Abba Eban is said to have warned American diplomats that if Israel were required to state any substantive positions at the outset of negotiations next month, these would have to be rigid and uncompromising—just to prevent a nervous Israeli public from voting the government out of office in the election a couple of weeks later.

At the same time a distinctly dovish faction inside the Labor party has suddenly

Nevertheless, the United States and other nations that have a vital stake in obtaining an Arab-Israeli settlement must fully recognize Israel's overriding concern for security, which lends potent political force to Gen. Dayan's doctrine on the eve of next month's elections. If Israel is to be persuaded to return to the pre-June 1967 lines, with but relatively minor revisions, Israelis must be offered convincing assurances that alternative security guarantees will be effective, as previous international security arrangements and promises were not.

This means that steps should be taken now prior to the opening of general peace negotiations, and in advance of Israel's national election, to begin drafting plans at the UN for a strong international peace-keeping force that could not be removed abruptly at the whim of either party. It is also not too early for the Nixon administration to begin exploring with Congress the possibility of some form of bilateral treaty between the United States and Israel to back up any international guarantees, as proposed by Sen. Fulbright several years ago.

Although Gen. Dayan still speaks of Israeli self-sufficiency, the recent conflict dramatically demonstrated Israel's ultimate dependence on U.S. support. The unrelenting flow of American arms to the battle zone and Washington's willingness even to risk confrontation with the Soviet Union on Israel's behalf leave no doubt that the United States is not ready to see Israel destroyed. The wider interests of the United States and the security of Israel would be better served, however, if the American-Israeli relationship were more explicitly defined in the context of an internationally guaranteed peace settlement acceptable to all the principal parties.

reasserted itself, just when Israeli and foreign analysts had concluded that the Yom Kippur attack of the Arab armies fatally undermined the moderates in this campaign. Apparently many Israelis were taken by surprise by the speed and eagerness with which Egypt, at least, reversed its long-time refusal to talk peace with Israel. With negotiations now an imminent reality, these moderates are rightly worried that considerations of domestic politics could make an uneasy leadership forfeit the best opportunity Israel has seen for many years to reach a viable settlement with its Arab neighbors.

Fortunately, there are signs that Egypt's President Sadat recognizes the distorting effect of an election campaign on a diplomatic process; he may have his own reasons of intra-Arab politics to let the first weeks of forthcoming peace talks be consumed by noncommittal posturing. Neither Egypt nor Israel—nor certainly the United States—can be happy to see the present heartening momentum toward a diplomatic solution dissipated in delay. But, because of the accident of timing of Israel's quadrennial election, it would be best for all to defer the hard bargaining until January.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The New Greek Coup

The new masters of Greece seem inclined to play the card of the conservative, pro-American right wing. Most of them are known as fervent supporters of NATO. The refusal of Athens to show understanding toward Washington during the Middle East crisis and to grant the United States any facility for supplying Israel seemed to have strongly irked the American protectors of Papadopoulos, as did the Ceausescu visit, cancelled because of the student revolt, and the cooperation accords with Bulgaria. Without seeing the hand of the CIA everywhere, one is entitled to wonder whether Washington didn't at least give the green light for the operation.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

* * *

Greece's new regime, following the bloodless coup which toppled Papadopoulos, is very much like the one that brought him to power in April 1967. It, too, will find itself faced by the problem of the gap between rulers and masses, which Papadopoulos failed to solve since it apparently cannot be solved in an authoritarian manner. There is absolutely no indication that the new rulers are inclined to make room for a genuine democracy. Thus it must be feared that they will either tighten and consolidate the dictatorship (perhaps while making an ef-

fort to organize a monolithic political party, which Papadopoulos failed to do) or, like their predecessor, will continue to operate with the proverbial "carrot and stick." And the possibility must be reckoned with that the one who sooner or later becomes the strong man of the junta will in turn fall victim to still another putsch by army officers who believe that only they can fulfill the "mission" of carrying on the "revolution" of April 1967. In the process, the danger grows that the opposition will come under extremist leadership. The colonels who presented themselves as the saviors of their fatherland in April 1967 (and doubtless believed themselves to be just that) placed Greece on a perilously slippery path.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

The Finance Officials' Meeting

It is the inflation of dollars, the existence of these American floating debts, that has attracted the response from the oil producers... Without Eurodollars, there probably wouldn't have been any oil crisis, since the present price increases result from monetary inflation: prices are rising to make up for inflation, and not the contrary... The question is thus to act at the root of the evil: a monetary evil primarily of an international nature. To act to restore an international monetary order.

—From La Nation (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

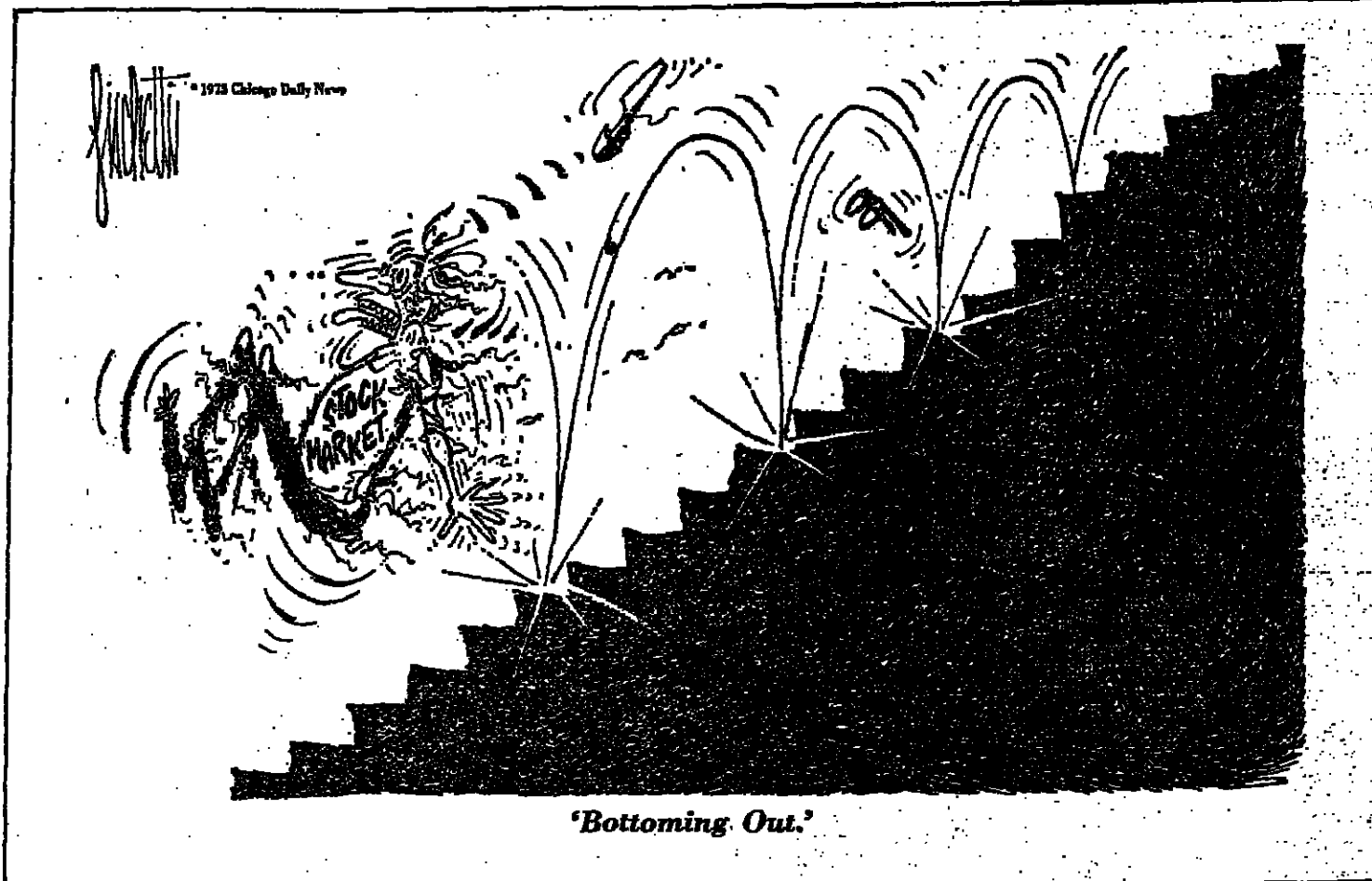
November 29, 1898.

NEW YORK.—Spain has at last made up its mind to accept the inevitable, and the title of the United States to Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippine archipelago, in which is included the Salu Islands, was acknowledged and confirmed at the meeting of the Hispano-American Peace Commission held yesterday at the Quai d'Orsay in Paris. The treaty of peace will now probably be signed, sealed and delivered within 10 days.

Fifty Years Ago

November 29, 1923.

WARSAW.—According to reports from Moscow, the People's Commissars held an extraordinary meeting recently to discuss events in Germany. Comrade Leon Trotsky declared that "The Red Army is now being reorganized and it would be advisable to abstain from intervention for the present, unless and except certain bourgeois states ventured to interfere in the present strife in Germany." If so, he said, "Our forces would march."



Kissinger's Strategy in the Middle East

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger says that the main hope of easing the Middle East oil embargo lies in "progress" toward an Arab-Israeli peace agreement, but the chances are that it will be the middle of the winter before any substantial progress can be made.

Kissinger has been pressing for an early start to the Arab-Israeli negotiations, but even this procedural point has been difficult, and it looks now as if even the preliminary talks will not begin until Dec. 15.

The Israelis have been pointing out that substantive talks will mean very little until the Israeli elections are over at the end of the year, so it will probably be mid-January before they are ready to get down to business.

Meanwhile, Kissinger is understood to be trying to get the industrial nations, whose economies are being disrupted by the oil embargo, to form a common front and urge the oil-producing states to lift, or at least ease, the embargo as soon as the talks begin.

His argument to the Arab leaders is that they have made their point, that economic pressure may be a legitimate form of pressure before the negotiations start, but continuing it during the negotiations may be seen as a form of blackmail. So far, their sympathy for this argument has been somewhat limited.

Arab Strategy

The Arab strategy is fairly clear. The oil states are in no hurry. As they analyze it, and probably correctly, a few weeks and even months of inconvenience in the West and some economic dislocation will probably increase public pressure on the governments of Western Europe, Japan, and the United States to lean on Israel to go back to the borders that existed before the 1967 war, or something very much like them.

Even the United States has favored a compromise of slightly modified pre-1967 borders, which the Israelis have rejected, and if the Israeli government sticks to this position, which it probably will, the chances are that the oil states will continue to restrict the flow of oil and blame Israel for the economic disruption.

Kissinger has been urging the Soviets to persuade the Arab leaders not to push this diplomatic and economic pressure too far. It is understood that he has been arguing that the major Israeli nations may put up with inconveniences and still press Israel to make concessions for a peace settlement, but if

their economies are really disrupted by lack of Middle East oil, they will turn against the oil states and their supporters in Moscow.

There is some evidence that this logic is getting through to the leaders in the Kremlin and even to some of the heads of the oil-producing states. Speaking for the Soviet government, Pravda reports that the U.S.S.R. has sent a message to the Arab summit conference in Algiers, saying that the time is right for peace in the Middle East, and that the Arabs should get together for the practical and responsible stage of the long conflict.

The responsible information in Washington, therefore, is that the Kissinger diplomacy is having some limited effect. The Soviets know that major powers will not allow smaller powers, even if

they have oil, to disrupt the life of the industrial world. They may even be wise enough to know that their influence in the Arab world depends on the existence of Israel, for if the Arabs destroy the state of Israel, the Arabs would probably turn back again toward the West.

So the guess here is that the Arabs are going to push their embargo just far enough to get back around the pre-1967 war borders, but not far enough to paralyze Western Europe and Japan or infuriate the United States.

Even so, the Arabs will probably turn the oil spigot on and off to suit their diplomacy. It will be an awkward winter for the West but much worse for Israel. For the real pressure, as the shortage hits Europe, Japan, and the United States, is going to be on Tel Aviv.

It may result in a tragedy, but Israel's defense depends on the arms and money of the United States, and neither the arms nor the money is likely to be provided after a cold winter if Israel does not agree to give up most of the territory she captured in the 1967 war.

Maybe the only thing that could relieve the pressure on Israel would be a misjudgment on the part of the Arabs and the Soviets. If they press their advantage too far, they will threaten the economy and security of the industrial nations, and then they will be in trouble.

But the outlook now is for a reluctant and late easing of the oil embargo and, after a cold winter, a Mideast compromise backed by Europe, Japan and the United States, at Israel's expense.

Creature Comforts or Liberty?

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—It has been many years since an acute and sympathetic foreign observer noted that the United States had become more respected abroad for its plumb line than for its liberty. (Not long ago it was a source of foreign wonder and awe that Americans traditionally considered it more important to have a car than a bathroom, which is relevant to our current dilemma, but never mind.)

Much gasoline has flowed through the republic's carborescences since then, and it now seems depressingly possible that Americans themselves have a higher regard for their creature comforts than for their liberty. Indeed, they may equate the greatness of America with the creature comforts Americans enjoy.

In a recent column, The Washington Post's David Broder provided this gem of a quotation from a daughter of liberty who called her congressman to bemoan the republic's vanished greatness: "I grew up thinking the United States was the greatest country on earth. Now it seems we're short of oil, short of beef, short of everything. We don't seem to be better off than anyone else."

Hard to Decide

It is hard to decide at which level that statement is most depressing. No, as a matter of fact we are not short of beef. Yes, the government did manage to convince a

beef shortage last fall, using just the kind of economic controls that, I'll bet, the woman is demanding that the government now impose on fuels.

We are not better off than anyone else? The woman doubtless thinks the United States has lost its greatness because gasoline might soon cost almost as much as it costs in, say, the United Kingdom, where per capita disposable income is much less than it is here.

To prevent such a price rise, and the effect it would have on consumption habits, many Americans are prepared to accept—indeed, to demand—gasoline rationing, with all that must mean by way of expanded government power. Such an expansion would not just mean what all such expansion means—new excursions from the sphere of individual freedom of choice. It also would mean that the expansion would come in the form of the most pernicious form of government power, executive discretion.

Lack of Control

For more than 27 months—since Aug. 15, 1971—we have been in a position to learn a lesson about wage and price controls, a lesson that is relevant to choosing an energy policy.

No institution with 535 members—each of whom is understaffed, each staff devoting approximately 80 percent of its time to answering mail and tracing lost Social Security checks—can exercise

detailed control over economic measures through specific, precise laws like wage and price controls. So if we are going to have such controls, Congress must continue its slow-motion hara-kiri by expanding the already vast area of executive discretion.

Anyway, even if Congress had the ability, it would still lack the kidney to make the hard decisions about economic controls: such decisions invariably offend some interest or other. That is why the legislation authorizing all Mr. Nixon's "shockings" and "phases" is incredibly lean: only about 20 of its approximately 400 words make, and they authorize the President to "do whatever he wants in order to try to make all good economic things happen."

Congress is about to respond in the same way to the energy problem.

Congress cannot exercise close control over the rationing it seems to favor because it is well nigh impossible to capture in the web of legislation all the nuances and exceptions that rationing must involve if it is to be even barely tolerable. Laws state general rules. Inevitably, economic controls are a quality of amoralistic, not exceptions to capricious decrees.

No Gumption

Anyway, Congress does not have the gumption even to set the basic contours of energy policy, which is probably just as well because Congress seems to favor the most ham-handed approach—rationing. So Congress will leave it to Mr. Nixon to decide whether rationing, taxes, price rises, or a mixture of these, will be used to allocate energy resources.

There is an iron law governing the governing of modern societies: Whatever government power supports private choices, the supporting power involves the eclipse of the legislative and the expansion of executive discretion.

The rise in beef prices and the decline in oil supplies is irrelevant to U.S. greatness. What is irrelevant is the willingness of Americans to equate our greatness with material abundance and to pay for cheap gasoline in the coin of expanded government power and diminished liberty.

The Whole Story Will Come Out

By David S. Brode

WASHINGTON.—The President's frantic public relations efforts over the past few days have served to disguise, but not alter, the stark seriousness of his situation.

He is fighting for his political life, with the knowledge that the whole story of his role in the transactions that have brought public suspicion must now be told. The President has not yet said that story; all he has done is his meetings with Republican politicians and the press. I say that it will be told. As doing that, he is doing no more than acknowledging the obvious: The tough times for him are ahead.

For the past month, Mr. Nixon's position has been essentially the same as Spiro Agnew's. The federal prosecutors in more, last August put him under notice that he was under investigation on serious charges. Agnew investigation had a host of subsidiary charges, just as the Nixon investigation did. But in both cases, the focus was on the top—and stayed there until critical questions were resolved. Agnew was never indicted. Mr. Nixon may never be indicted, but there can be no doubt in his mind that the whole story will come out.

The political imperative makes full disclosure of Mr. Nixon's role in the Agnew case, the House party, which nominated him, more than it did Agnew's burden of full disclosure.

Agnew learned that the Republican prosecutors, with the obvious approval of a Republican President, the formal notice of investigation, Aug. 2.

Mr. Nixon received the word from Republican national leaders on Oct. 27, Tuesday, after the long weekend on which Oct. 26, 27, and 28, 1973, were named. The President went up to Capitol Hill to line up Republican support against impeachment. They were told, bluntly, no Republican leader would up on his behalf unless the dent was prepared to come.

The first step in coming Mr. Nixon was told, was to turn over the White tapes. That afternoon, two after the ultimatum had been issued, the President handed the tapes to the House.

Pressure

Even should Mr. Nixon desire to backtrack, and short of full disclosure, there is no way to appear trustworthy. Every day brings the House closer to their reckoning with their constituents. To support the President's impeachment, they will do him complete candor.

The proposition now for is quite simple: Can he come clean? If he can, he can establish that he did permit or direct the cover-up by members of his staff and White House aides.

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A reporter covering this is the last one who should judge it. His final chapter, certain ominous parallels are coming obvious. Agnew's little more than nine weeks in the White House, he has been clean. He employed various tactics in that period, first his cooperation in the investigation, then finding reasons for turning over evidence, war with this critics in the and "government," and "going public" to mobilize public opinion for his stand.

In retrospect, we can see that these were the winning tactics. Agnew's strategy, dancing at the end of a rope, was to keep the public in the dark.

We do not know if Mr. Nixon is as desperate as tactics this past month have exactly those Agnew employed. His final weeks in office, like Agnew, he has come to face the realization that all will come out. He knows that means for him. We will know, too.

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The Story

Which Cites UN Covenants Soviet Scientist Says Accords Make Emigration World Issue

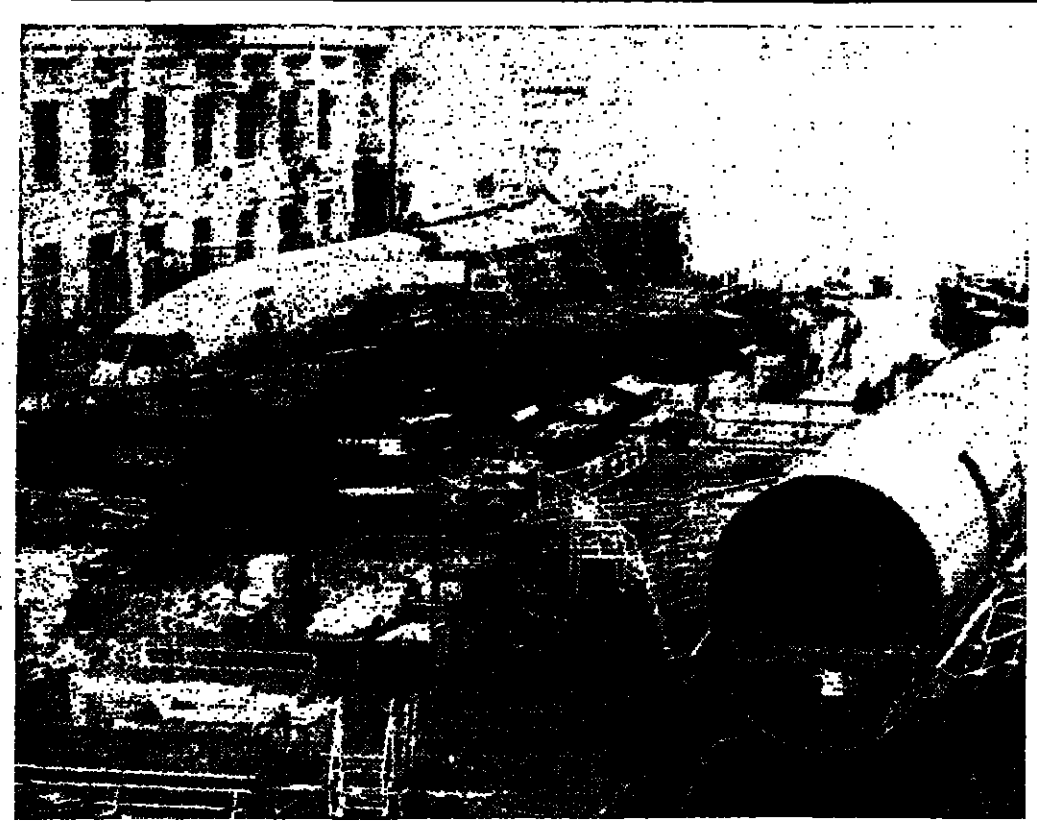
By Christopher Wren

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (UPI)—A Jewish scientist who was denied permission to emigrate to the United States has challenged the Soviet Union's assertion that its emigration policy is an internal matter.

Yevgeny Levich, a renowned physicist, was denied permission to leave the Soviet Union after he had been granted a visa by the United States. He had been working on a project for the Soviet Union, but he had been granted a visa by the United States to work on a project for the United States.

Levich, who is a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, has been working on a project for the Soviet Union, but he has been granted a visa by the United States to work on a project for the United States.

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CONCORDES IN THE WORKS—Construction is progressing on more than 10 Concorde supersonic jet planes at the Aerospatiale plant at Toulouse. Concorde No. 5, at left, will be the first of the planes to be delivered to Air France. No. 7 is at right.

Protestants Disrupt Assembly

3 Die in IRA Car-Bomb Blockade of Roads

From Wire Dispatches

BELFAST, Nov. 28.—Three deaths and widespread traffic chaos were caused last night when the Irish Republican Army blocked highways and rail lines throughout Northern Ireland with stolen cars, trucks and buses, some of them booby-trapped with bombs.

The operation—the biggest of its kind since the violence began four years ago—halted traffic on 81 roads at its height, but most were cleared by early afternoon, an army spokesman said.

Protestant Unionist party leader Brian Faulkner, who signed the peace agreement forming a bipartisan cabinet.

Political sources expressed fears that the protest was part of a well-planned operation to paralyze any parliamentary initiative in the province. One of the protesters, a group of 20 headed by the Rev. Ian Paisley, commented later: "This is the start of our parliamentary protest—with a vengeance."

Hanoi Tanks Said to Approach

Saigon Troops Take Post From Reds, Cut Supply Route

SAIGON, Nov. 28 (AP)—South Vietnamese Rangers today retook Dak Song, one of three government border posts in the Central Highlands overrun by North Vietnamese forces early this month, government military sources reported.

The sources said that a number of North Vietnamese tanks crossed the Cambodian border at dawn and were reported about two miles west of Dak Song, which is 125 miles northeast of Saigon.

South Vietnamese aircraft and artillery were striking at the tanks, the sources said.

The Rangers reportedly moved into Dak Song from three directions and generally encountered only light resistance. But at a few points they battled hand-to-hand with small teams of North Vietnamese guarding the approaches to the camp, the sources said.

The North Vietnamese from Dak Song were believed to have retreated toward Cambodia or south to Bu Prang and Bu Bong, the two other posts they captured.

Dak Song and the two other posts were the last links in a 400-mile supply route the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong established along the Cambodian border from North Vietnam to Loc Ninh, the Viet Cong administrative capital northeast of Saigon. It was to be the Communists' first all-weather highway system entirely inside South Vietnam.

Motorcyclists Heed Climbers On Mt. Everest

KATMANDU, Nepal, Nov. 28 (AP)—Six Spanish motorcyclists who wanted to ride up a glacier on Mount Everest changed their route when climbers objected, their leader said yesterday.

Ramon Larcia Nieto, the leader of the motorcyclist group, said that the team spent 18 days on the world's highest mountain. He said climbers objected to the motorcyclists and the group members "respected their feelings and changed their course."

The team airfreighted the motorcyclists to Lukla airport, 2,800 meters high. Mr. Nieto said the motorcyclists climbed a pass as high as 5,150 meters and at times went as fast as 16 kilometers an hour. They rode six to seven hours a day. At the steepest places, they traveled at only 2 kph.

Originally, the team planned to ride up to the Everest base camp on the Khumbu Glacier, but after the objections, they switched to the eastern Imja Glacier route through Chukung Valley, Mr. Nieto said.

4,000 Homeless In Azores Quake

LISBON, Nov. 28 (AP)—About 1,500 homes were damaged and more than 4,000 persons made homeless by an earthquake which shook the Azores Islands for five hours Monday, officials estimated yesterday. Shock waves were registered at between four and six degrees on the international scale.

Belgium, E. Germany Sign Road Accord

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28 (UPI)—Belgium and East Germany today signed a five-year agreement on international road transport. The agreement was signed by Renat van Eiklande, Belgian foreign minister, and Otto Winzer, East German foreign minister.

Mr. Winzer is the first East German minister to make an official visit to a member country of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Today's agreement covers transport of persons, freight and transit traffic and is renewable from year to year after an initial five-year period.

U.S., Panama Resume Talks On Canal Pact

Optimism Reflected After Break of Year

By Marlie Simons

PANAMA CITY, Nov. 28 (WP).—In an atmosphere of surprising optimism, the United States and Panama have resumed their negotiations on a new Panama Canal treaty after a break of almost a year.

U.S. sources here seem particularly hopeful that the new U.S. negotiator, Ambassador-at-Large Ellsworth Bunker, will be able to break the deadlock in the nine-year-old talks.

No agreement is expected to be announced at the end of the current round of talks, which are regarded as an orientation visit for Mr. Bunker.

The two bargaining positions are, of course, still far apart, although the main disagreement would seem to be the time period over which Panama would assume effective jurisdiction over the Canal Zone and responsibility for the administration and defense of the canal itself. Under the 1903 treaty, the United States can occupy the Canal Zone as if it were U.S. territory "in perpetuity."

Mr. Bunker arrived here Monday night for a week-long visit, during which he will confer with Panama's political leaders and the official negotiating team, as well as with U.S. civilian and military authorities in the U.S.-controlled Canal Zone.

Since the last negotiations in December, 1972, Panama has succeeded in mobilizing considerable Latin American and even worldwide support for its campaign to recover sovereignty over the 500-square-mile Canal Zone.

Ties Deteriorated

As a result, U.S.-Panamanian relations deteriorated sharply, and much bad feeling was stirred up by the special meeting of the UN Security Council here in March. At that meeting, the United States was forced to use a rare veto in order to block a strongly pro-Panama resolution.

Since then, however, much of the recent bitterness appears to have subsided. Both sides have made efforts to re-establish contact and resume substantive negotiations. Though no talks were held, the parties have made several exchanges of notes and documents.

Panama feels it made a major concession in May in Buenos Aires when Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Tack delivered a new statement of principles to the then secretary of state, William P. Rogers. In this declaration, Panama agreed for the first time to discuss the question of a new sea-level canal concurrently with the renegotiation of the 1903 canal treaty.

Then, in October, Mr. Tack conferred in New York with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who reportedly expressed confidence that the two governments could reach quick agreement on the new treaty.

Since the appointment of Mr. Kissinger as secretary of state and Mr. Bunker as head of the U.S. negotiating team, Panamanian circles have also begun to reflect a new confidence. Sources close to Panama's negotiating team explained that Panamanians feel that, as a result of the UN meeting here, Washington is giving the canal issue higher priority.

Mary M. Axelson, Author, 82, Dies After Beating

MIAMI, Nov. 28 (UPI)—Mary McDougall Axelson, 82, a poet and playwright, died at Doctor's Hospital today, apparently of injuries she suffered when she was beaten in her room, doctors said.

A hospital administrator said the last visitor to see Mrs. Axelson before the beating was her daughter, Mary Axelson Cropper of New York.

He said the daughter was seen leaving the room abruptly shortly before Mrs. Axelson was discovered. Mrs. Axelson bled from the mouth. An autopsy showed she died of a brain hemorrhage caused by a blow to the head.

Mrs. Cropper was being sought by the police for questioning, but no charges have been filed. "Life Begins" was produced on Broadway and later was filmed with Loretta Young playing the starring role. Her other plays included "Strange Reprieve," "Dump Heap," "Answer," and "Angel Barn." Her first novel, "A Child Is Born," was published in 1940.

Dr. Robert Branner

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Dr. Robert Branner, 46, professor of art history and archaeology at Columbia University and an authority on French Gothic architecture, sculpture and manuscript painting, died today in St. Luke's Hospital of complications following heart surgery.

He was a son of the late Martin Michael Branner, who created the Winnie the Pooh comic strip.

Ambulance Strike Ends

LONDON, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—London's 1,900 ambulance drivers today ended their first strike after 24 hours. But their union leaders warned that the strike was one of a series that would be called in support of their £10-a-week pay raise demand.

Madrid Sues Segovia Bishop for Slander in Priests' Case

ADRID, Nov. 28 (UPI)—The Spanish government has sued the bishop of Segovia for slander after he said six priests serving sentences for political offenses were given "much more humane treatment than ordinary prisoners, church sources said yesterday.

The sources said the suit stemmed from a newspaper interview with the Most Rev. Antonio Palenzuela, bishop of Segovia, in which he said the six priests were given "much more humane treatment than ordinary prisoners, church sources said yesterday.

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Will the United States Follow Block Island?

By John Kifner

BLOCK ISLAND, R.I. (NYT).—The day begins an hour earlier here than on the rest of the Eastern Seaboard.

Two weeks ago, the town council of New Shoreham, the municipality on this still largely isolated

island, voted to go on daylight saving time to help conserve fuel in the energy crisis. A similar measure—based on the theory that it will put more of the workday's activities during the hours when the sun provides light and warmth—is likely to become federal law in the near future.

At the moment, however, Block Island stands alone, running an hour ahead of everybody else. Since the pace of life here is hardly frenetic, the difference has caused little dislocation.

Much of the island's permanent population of about 500 is made up of elderly or retired people. A good deal of the work that is done on the island centers around the summer tourist trade and the building and maintenance of summer homes. At this time of year there is time to pause in the sun in front of Rose's hardware store—known by some as "Tiffany's"—because of its high prices—to exchange jokes and gossip.

Major Event

The major event of late has been to watch the workmen brought in to pull Jed Bowman's summer house back from the lip of an eroding cliff, with many sage nods and recollections of warnings that it should have been built farther back.

Such problems as there are come when Island Time must be translated into what is known here as "United States Time." One of the most difficult aspects of this is the rearrangement of schedules—particularly at the dinner hour—established around favorite television shows. The other major problem is the recalculation of time for the short plane hops (one arrives 50 minutes before leaving), and the once-a-day ferry boat that are the only contacts with the mainland.

A question by telephone to the tiny airport, whose clock is set on mainland time, as to what the

"real time" was only produced a long sigh.

This is not the first time that Block Island has faced an energy crisis.

Firewood

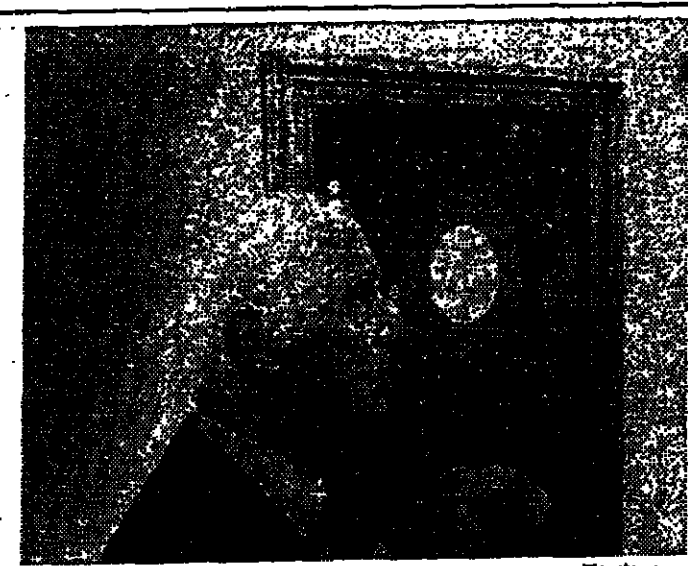
In 1721, settlers were fearful they would have no firewood. The oak, hickory, cedar and other trees that once covered the island were being exhausted and the town meeting voted 17 to 4 to prohibit the building of fences higher than four feet lest "the inhabitants must be forced to depart the island."

That crisis was solved with the discovery that the island's bogs contained a form of peat made of decayed moss. It became the major fuel here for over 100 years.

The peat became known locally as "bog" for the difficulty in pulling it out of its beds.

Today the islanders are praising the foresight and craft of Henry Hutchinson, the owner of the local power company, who has built his tank farm connected to the tanks of Joe Pennington's fuel company so that in case of an emergency some of the Texaco oil that runs the island's electricity can be pumped into the bogs, which provides heat for the homes.

Old-timers here say they can remember when these rolling hills, formed like the other islands off this part of the New England coast by a moraine of rocks and soil left by the glaciers, were completely covered with sheep and cattle ranches. Now the old pastures between the stone walls are overgrown with bayberry bushes.



Max Ernst, 81, stands before his painting "Polissons Nostambules" at the opening of his new exhibition at the Galerie Alexandre Jolas in Paris.

First sighted by Verazano in 1524, named for the Dutch explorer and trader Adrian Block, who landed here in 1614, the island was settled by 16 Pilgrims from Massachusetts in 1651. Its town, named for Shereham, England, was incorporated in 1871.

The island was self-sufficient within living memory, the elders say, and even exported wool. The farms were fertilized with seaweed and kept small numbers of pigs, geese and chickens for food and barter. Hardy seamen fished off the coast, at first in distinctive double-ended wooden boats that ventured from the "Pole Harbor" of mooring timbers.

In the late 19th century, too, the area was a relatively fashion-

able resort, although then, as now, appealing largely to lovers of quiet and nature. The Rev. S.T. Livermore, in his 1877 history of the island, wrote that "the faster sort, if they come at all, tarry but briefly."

Big, rambling, unheated white frame hotels from that period, boarded up for the winter, now stand overlooking the beach and harbor at the town's main corner where the Women's Christian Temperance Union long ago erected a statue where horses could be watered. The female statue is said to be "Rabecca at the Well," but the grape leaves in her hair and the turn in her arm lend a suspicious resemblance to Hebe, the Greek goddess of youth and wine.

WAVERLEY ROOT

The Curious Cashew's Edible Nut and Fruit

THE foods appreciated by human beings include a good many which are poisonous; one of them is the cashew. It is a plant of the family Anacardiaceae, which includes several redoubtable members: poison ivy, poison sumac, poison oak, poison dogwood and the poisonwood of the Southeastern United States and the West Indies. But it also includes the pistachio and the mango, and the cashew combines their merits by producing both an edible nut and an edible fruit.

Anacardium occidentale is a native of tropical America and subtropical Central America and South America, and was probably first discovered by Europeans in Brazil, since the name entered European languages via the Brazilian Tupi Indian word *acaju*; and it was Portuguese missionaries who transplanted the cashew in Eastern Africa and India, where it became so well established that the United States, which consumes one-sixteenth of the total world production of cashew nuts, imports 97 percent of its supply from India, despite the fact that their native area is much nearer.

In Africa, cashew nuts, sometimes called monkey nuts, are extensively eaten in the tropical areas and Madagascar, and so is the pulp of the fruit. The cashew also

grows today on rich soils at altitudes near the coasts of practically all the other tropical countries of the world.

Usually Bad

The cashew is curious in a pearance. The fruit is usually white, and though it is called a cashew apple, it is closer in shape to a pear squared off by a large, thick kidney bean, protrudes precariously from the bottom of the cashew apple though it might fall out at a moment's touch. It may be more than an inch long, about one-third the size of the fruit. For sticklers, should be noted that for botanical purposes, the cashew is the fruit, not the seed, for the seed (the receptacle or pedicel) which, swollen and fleshy, is the real fruit, which we call nut or seed.

The cashew nut has a dangerous shell; the poison is harbored between its inner and outer walls. This space is filled with a brown oil, which can blister the skin contact, like poison ivy. Also, a poison ivy, it cannot even be touched with impunity, for it is exposed to smoke from fires in which the nuts are roasted in the primitive fashion preparing them for eating; it develops painful skin rashes.

Oil Destroyed

This old technique had the advantage of destroying the which, because it is poisonous, is useful for household uses and though it is poisonous, valuable in lubricants and manufacture of plastics. Most methods salvage the oil by roasting the nuts, which the after are freed of poison and to eat. They have a pleasant flavor.

Originally, the cashew was rarely eaten except in immediate neighborhood of where it grew, especially Brazil. It was made into jams and jellies, or converted to fermented or confectionery, or even used to vinegar. Nowadays it is widely distributed and is precluded in certain countries, Europe, where it is available exotic food stores. Ordinarily, it is sweet and delicious, though with a slight tart edge; but in certain varieties the tartness takes over and the fruit mouth-puckeringly. Cashew bark is an excellent astringent, and yields a gum in medicine similar to arabic. In the Dominican Republic a drink resembling lemon is made from the fruit and is as a medicine against digestive disorders.

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A NEW ECONOMIC POLICY IN MOROCCO

PRIORITIES

Economic growth: this is the goal which Morocco has set herself for the next few years.

The means by which this goal is to be attained have been defined in the plan for 1973-1977, which has been formulated in the light of previous plans to satisfy the nation's fundamental aspirations: equity and justice.

While this plan lays down firm guidelines, it must above all apply to what is hoped will be a liberal economy. The future of the Moroccan economy lies in the association of these two precepts.

In a speech to the Members of the Senior Council of National Promotion and Planning, King Hassan II was referring to this two-fold concept when he declared: "WE WISH TO BE A PEOPLE WHICH HAS ACHIEVED THE HAPPY MEDIUM, NEITHER CAPITALIST NOR SOCIALIST BUT A COUNTRY THAT HAS FOUND WAYS OF RECONCILING THESE TWO SYSTEMS, ASSERTING THE TRUE SENSE, THE TRUE MEANING AND THE TRUE CONTENT OF EVERY DOMAIN."

A step towards achieving the aims of a happy medium, equity and justice was taken in March, 1973, by an authoritarian measure: the Moroccanisation of certain lands and businesses.

Those responsible for adopting the measure reject the idea that Moroccanisation stands for nationalization. Why should they have waited seventeen years before nationalizing? Moroccanisation is merely one phase of the general process of development and the acceleration of growth.

Those formulating the Plan realized that the decision was inevitable in view of the results recorded during the 1960's: searching study of the statistics during that period showed that the gap between the incomes of the different social categories in the country had been widening. Expenditure on consumer goods by the 10% richest households in the country had risen from 25% to 37%, while that of the poorest 10% had fallen from 3.3% to 1.24%.

In the course of the 1968-1972 plan, gross internal production had risen by 5.5% instead of the planned 4.3%, while per capita consumption had increased by 2% instead of 0.96%. In reality, however, those who had profited by growth were the social classes who were already wealthy.

The statistics also demonstrated that a majority of the 10% richest households in Morocco was foreign. In addition, 50% to 80% of the service sector was in the hands of foreigners and certain foreign companies had been unwilling to employ executive staff trained in the country. Moroccanisation had become imperative, for the time had come to allow Moroccan citizens to conduct their own affairs. An additional benefit of this measure was that it would help to decrease unemployment.

The companies affected by Moroccanisation are basically those in the service sector as a whole requiring no special technical knowledge as well as a few industrial concerns which have shown no signs of economic dynamism over the years.

There was a risk that this authoritarian decision might cause imbalance in the economy were it to lead to a gradual withdrawal of foreign capital. To counteract this danger, a new investment code was established on even more liberal lines than its predecessor to inject new blood into vital sectors. The aim was to mobilise a portion of internal savings and to encourage foreign companies either to purchase shares owned by Euro-

peans refusing Moroccanisation or to enter into association with Moroccans.

With this process of Moroccanisation, the five-year plan should be able to help Morocco set up its economy on a sound footing. What, however, are the final objectives, the goals to be attained by the end of 1977?

The five-year plan is dynamic, ambitious and realistic promoting the national economy, its development and its change. It is an expansionist plan, but growth for the sake of growth is not one of its objectives. On the contrary, development is to be carefully programmed to ensure that it is compatible with the economic and social goals of the nation.

STRATEGY

1. MOBILISATION OF ALL THE COUNTRY'S PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY TO ACHIEVE MAXIMUM RATE OF GROWTH

Demand on the home market will be stimulated and Morocco will become more open than in the past to foreign markets, both in importing the products it needs for its development and in its export drive.

2. FAIRER DISTRIBUTION OF THE FRUITS OF EXPANSION ACCORDING TO THE TENETS OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

The instruments of social justice will be agricultural reform, taxation, prices and earnings policies, the creation of maximum employment, the acceleration of social investment and investment in community facilities and regionalisation.

In previous plans, the priority sectors were agriculture (in Morocco almost 80% of the total population lives on the land), professional training and tourism (in 1972, 1,200,000 tourists visited the country). There will be continuity of effort in these three priority sectors, but emphasis will also be placed upon industry, especially exporting companies which will benefit by promotional measures and the policy of association with economic units. In addition, there will be a better balance between economic investment and social investment.

MOROCCANISATION

Morocco has taken back land belonging to foreigners and foreign corporations. In addition, about a hundred commercial concerns will be managed only by Moroccan nationals or bodies either from 31 May, 1974, or from 31 May, 1975.

Companies are considered to be Moroccan if their registered office is in Morocco and if any one of the following criteria apply:

1. "Sociétés anonymes" at least half of whose capital belongs to Moroccan bodies constituted under public law or to Moroccan nationals, and in which the majority of the members of the Board, the chairman of the Board and, if appropriate, the managing director, are Moroccan nationals; or
2. "Sociétés civiles à responsabilité limitée" or "sociétés en nom collectif" all of whose partners are Moroccan nationals; or
3. Sociétés en commandite, on condition that all partners are Moroccan nationals and provided that they own more than half of the share capital.



OBJECTIVES

The basic objectives in the economic, financial and social sectors are as follows:

- Annual growth rate in gross home production of 7.5%, i.e. 43% over five years;
- Development of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors at annual rate of 3.5%, 11% and 6.9% respectively;
- Doubling of investments compared with previous plan, i.e. 26,300m dirhams, more than half to be financed by the country's budget and by public bodies;
- Annual price increases of less than 5%;
- 4.8% annual growth in total domestic consumption, while per capita consumption should increase at 1.8% to 2%;
- Narrowing of disparities between incomes by gradual steps;
- Formation of new investment companies at the national and regional level;
- Intensification of research, production and use of products of the sub-soil, particularly phosphates (26m tons in 1977);
- Increase in the production of electric energy and in oil product refining capacity;
- Augmentation of tourist accommodation facilities from 43,000 to 58,000 beds so that 2.7 million visitors may holiday in the country in 1977;
- Building of more than 78,000 housing units per year;
- Training of 291,400 executives and professionals;
- Virtually total coverage of the country by the radio and television networks;

- Improvements to health facilities by building 66 health centers and 202 dispensaries;
- Maintenance and development of the port, airport, rail and road infrastructure;
- Increase in the balance of payments and tripling of currency reserves.

Greater and closer cooperation with other countries will be of immense value to Morocco in achieving all these objectives by 1977.

The planning authorities rightly think that the key to success will lie in exports.

They consider that Morocco is one of the countries in the best position to increase national income and growth rate by foreign trade. The country is geographically close to the European Economic Community states, to which it can sell any industrial product that it manufactures without having to pay duty. In addition, it is relatively close to the rich American market for processed goods and could easily be used as a base for the assembly and finishing of many products manufactured by the EEC for that market.

Export or die: with this in mind, a policy on trading and foreign investment is being implemented to encourage large scale activity in Morocco and to promote exports of Moroccan products. Part of this policy is the reshaping of the investment code.

Morocco can offer its capacity for fruitful cooperation with the industrial world, its abundant supply of labour and its natural resources. Without losing its own personality, the main desire of Morocco for the next five years is to forge an economic bond with the industrial nations. Its efforts deserve the concern and assistance of other nations.

principal measures of the new code of investments in Morocco

Enterprises concerned		industrial sector	handicraft sector	industrial enterprises or handicraft exporters	maritime sector	tourist sector	mining sector
provisions relative to the exemption of customs laws	Enterprises and their contractors or sub-contractors either directly or by the intermediary of an enterprise of "lease credit" are exempt from customs laws concerning materials tools and major new equipment; concerning major used equipment the importation of which is authorized by the Industrial Minister.	ACCORDED	ACCORDED	The provisions apply to all exporting enterprises.	Shipbuilding enterprises, that is, enterprises fitting out trade ships, cargo vessels, and/or passenger and fishing boats must be owned by Moroccans or by companies whose capital is at least 50% Moroccan-owned.	The provisions apply to all tourist enterprises.	Moroccan owners • Cooperatives • Public establishments specializing in mining • Companies whose capital is at least 50% Moroccan-owned, who are authorized to proceed with the research, exploitation and enrichment of mineral substances in a designated mining area conforming to the mining legislation in effect.
provisions relative to the taxation of products	Equipment, tools and materials imported or locally acquired either directly by these companies or by the intermediary of a company with "lease credit" benefit from a tax exemption on these products.	ACCORDED	ACCORDED			ACCORDED	ACCORDED
provisions relative to the laws of registration	The proportional rights in companies are fixed at 0.50% for the constitution or increase of capital.	ACCORDED	ACCORDED		ACCORDED	ACCORDED	ACCORDED
provisions relative to the tax on professional profits	The tax on professional profits is reduced according to a certain number of regulations which differ according to sector.	Total exemption during ten years for new companies in the zones listed by official decree. Reduction of 50% during ten years for new businesses or companies which are installed outside the above-mentioned zones.	Total exemption during ten years for companies using the normal exemptions.	Companies benefit, for the total of their exportation business, from a total exemption for ten years.	The tax rate can be reduced by accelerated redemption rates within the limit of double the rates generally allowed.	Total exemption during ten years for new companies taking effect in the zones which are determined by law. Reduction of 50% during ten years for new enterprises whose rates are fixed outside the above-mentioned zones.	The tax rate can be reduced by accelerated redemptions within the boundaries of double the normal rates.
provisions relative to the tax on patents	New enterprises benefit during the first five consecutive years of their exploitation from the total exemption of patent tax.	ACCORDED	ACCORDED		ACCORDED	ACCORDED for ten years	ACCORDED
provisions relative to the regulation of exchange	The retransfer of the product of liquidation is guaranteed concurrent with the amount of capital invested by foreigners; for the capital effected by coding to the Bank of Morocco convertible currency or by the utilization of a clearing account; for the capital effected by debit of the capital account and invested for at least five years. The retransfer of the sum in value is subject to the authorization of the Office of Exchange. The guarantee of transfer of dividends net of taxes distributed to non-residents is granted without limitation.	ACCORDED	ACCORDED	ACCORDED + 3% cash bonus on export revenue	ACCORDED	ACCORDED	ACCORDED
provisions relative to the return of interest	Enterprises benefit from a return on the rate of interest payable on the loans agreed to by the National Bank for Economic Development.	Rebate of 2 points	Rebate of 5 points		Rebate of 2 points	The rate of interest on loans for hotels is only 4.5% in every case.	Rebate of 2 points
miscellaneous provisions					Equipment premium of 15% and selectivity premium from 5 to 15%.	Non-interest bearing loans of 15% for ten years, reimbursable as of the sixth year.	Concurrence of the State for 50% of infrastructure investment.

-1973- Stocks and Bonds						-1973- Stocks and Bonds						-1973- Stocks and Bonds					
High-Low	Div. %	P/E	100s.	High	Low	High-Low	Div. %	P/E	100s.	High	Low	High-Low	Div. %	P/E	100s.	High	Low
46	17%	165%	17			46	17%	165%	17			46	17%	165%	17		

[illegible][illegible]

27	962	4714	4716	464	+ 46	754	574	GA/TN	PR.50	4	644	4714	4716	464	+ 46	534	35	IngR	p2.35	8	76	4714	4716	464	+ 46
27	962	4714	4716	464	+ 46	754	574	GA/TN	PR.50	6	76	4714	4716	464	+ 46	534	374	IngCn	1.684	8	76	4714	4716	464	+ 46

[illegible]

10%	5%	DonLuf	1.0%	9	52	6	7%	6	+	9%
8%	7	DonF	1.0%	67	8	7%	7%	+	3%	10%
10%	5%	DonLuf	1.0%	9	52	6	7%	6	+	9%

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Travel Burnham & Co. duPont Walston Goldman, Sachs & Co. Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.

Drexel Burnham & Co.
Incorporated

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes
Incorporated
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Dommer & Dommer,
Incorporated

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc.

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Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc. *Yamaichi International (America), Inc. Wood Gundy Limited A. E. Ames & Co. McLeod, Young, Weir & Company

[illegible]

Dominion Securities Corporation
 Harris & Partners Limited
 Richardson Securities
 of Canada
 Merrin Lynch, Agost Securities
 Limited

*Banca Commerciale Italiana *Banque de Bruxelles S.A. *Banque Nationale de Paris S.A.

*Hembris Bank

Scotia Bond Company Atlantic Securities Ltd.

*Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.

Underwriting of General Insurance Policy

Figure 1. The effect of the number of trials on the number of correct responses. The number of correct responses was plotted against the number of trials for each condition. The number of correct responses increased with the number of trials for all conditions. The number of correct responses was highest for the condition with the highest number of trials (10 trials) and lowest for the condition with the lowest number of trials (2 trials).

100

100

[illegible]

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Energy Crisis Closes Italian Plastics Firm

ROME, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—Rumancia SpA, one of Italy's major producers of plastics and other chemical products, is to suspend production at its main factory in Dec. 12 because of a lack of naphtha, the company officials said today.

Company officials emphasized the closing should be temporary, but they conceded that depends on the supply of finished petroleum products.

About 1,500 persons are to be laid off in the most significant yet of the impact of the oil embargo on Italy.

Officials attributed the closing to a sharp drop in supplies of naphtha from SPA Raffinerie Sarda.

In 1972, Rumancia had sales of

more than 50 billion lire (about \$70 million). The 16th largest industrial group in Italy, it has lost money in each of the past three years. Accumulated losses stood at almost 5 billion lire at the beginning of this year.

Oil Cuts Cited

Saras officials could not be reached for comment. However, Saras vice-president Elio Virno was quoted today in Il Globo, a Rome daily, as acknowledging the cuts in supplies to Rumancia, blaming them on reduction of crude oil deliveries from Exxon Corp. affiliates.

An official of Exxon's local subsidiary denied this would be cause for cuts in Saras' throughput or deliveries of virgin naphtha, because according to admittedly scanty data available locally, Saras depends on Exxon for only about 10 percent of its crude.

Rumancia officials, who said that the company would bring suit against Saras for breach of contract, said Exxon was only one of several suppliers of crude to Saras.

German Trade Surplus Hits New High

ESSEN, West Germany, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—West Germany had a record foreign trade surplus in October for the third consecutive month, the Federal Statistics Office here announced today.

The October surplus—excess of exports over imports—totaled \$364 billion marks, compared with \$301 billion marks in September.

In the first 10 months of this year the surplus was \$2,793 billion marks from \$2,216 billion marks a year ago.

The surplus is usually at least offset by a deficit in income from such things as tourism, transport and insurance. After taking these into account, the office said country's current account balance was \$2.3 billion marks in October, compared with \$1.5 billion marks in September.

The current account surplus for the first 10 months of this year totaled \$6.6 billion marks, compared with a deficit of \$600 million for the corresponding 1972 period, the office said.

Exports rose 25.3 percent, or 1.5 billion marks, to 13,950 billion marks last month compared with September and exports rose 22.1 percent, or 1.4 billion marks, in October.

Imports rose 12.5 percent, or 1.1 billion marks, to 12,450 billion marks and imports gained 20.9 percent, or 2.4 billion marks, in October.

Over the first 10 months of this year imports rose 12.5 percent, or 1.1 billion marks, to 12,450 billion marks and imports gained 20.9 percent, or 2.4 billion marks, in October.

Production in West Germany Slows Down

FRANKFURT, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—The West German automobile industry faces a sharp decline in production for new vehicles and expects growth difficulties in its exports, the automobile industry federation said today.

The federation said these trends are being accelerated by fear of shortages of supplies. West Germany's car industry exports about 87 percent of its output.

Several auto makers in the country have already scheduled 4-6 times work to adjust production to reduced demand. Among them are Adam Opel AG, a General Motors Corp. unit; Ford AG; a Ford Motor Co. subsidiary; and Daimler-Benz AG.

The federation said it would work to introduce short-time work at three truck plants by the end of December.

It is no cause to "overreact" to the oil situation in Germany, the federation is claiming that some short-time in fuel supplies resulted only in hoarding.

Bank Rate Raised 7.75% in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Belgium today raised its bank rate to 7.75 percent from 7 percent effective tomorrow, the central bank said.

The bank said the move was a response to a rise in the rate of 8 percent in the United States.

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Money Supply Growth Slows Down in France

PARIS, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—French money supply growth slowed to 7.4 percent in the first nine months of 1973, compared with 12.5 percent a year earlier, figures published by the National Credit Council showed today.

During the first nine months, money supply increased by 36.36 billion francs, compared with a rise of 51.98 billion a year earlier.

Overall credits financed by the banking system increased by 40.90 billion francs, or 8.6 percent, compared with a growth of 52.80 billion francs, or 13.7 percent a year earlier.

A Correction

In People in Business yesterday, David Montagu was incorrectly identified as current chairman of HPI Samuel. He is in fact chairman of Samuel Montagu & Co.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Steel Asks Price Rise

United States Steel Corp. plans to raise prices "about 5 1/2 percent" on a long list of items that make up about half of its product mix. The giant steelmaker says that under Phase-4 regulations it has filed notice of its proposed price increases with the Internal Revenue Service and hopes to have approval to cover shipments as of Jan. 1. The price increases would be on steel rod, wire, bar, semi-finished plate, structural and tubular products. These are used in the manufacture of "everything from bobby pins to railroad tracks," according to a company spokesman.

SNIA Viscosa Plans Bond Issue

SNIA Viscosa will issue by the end of the year \$3.4 billion in convertible bonds to finance investments. The bonds, guaranteed by Mediobanca, a state credit bank, will pay 7 percent interest. Floating of the issue will be followed by a capital increase to 117.5 billion lire from 64.1 billion through the issue of 44.5 million ordinary shares to be offered to bondholders at the rate of five shares of 1,200 lire per value against six bonds of 1,000 lire per value. With cash made available through this operation SNIA Viscosa plans new investment to improve production, especially in the chemical and synthetic fibers sector, whose annual output is expected to be increased to 302,000 tons by 1975.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here, Nov. 28, 1973.

	Today	Prev.	Ch.
U.S. 100 cts.	2.338	2.341	-0.003
Belg. fr. (100)	36.33	36.33	+0.00
Deutsche mark	2.333	2.333	+0.00
Dutch guilder	1.113	1.113	+0.00
French fr. (100)	4.770	4.770	+0.00
Italian lire (1,000)	1,936	1,936	+0.00
Swiss franc	2.085	2.085	+0.00
Yen (100)	163.50	163.50	+0.00

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty & Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A1 Price. B1 Commercial.

Price of Gold Soars to \$101.50 But Dollar Rate Stays Strong

LONDON, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Gold prices rocketed in London, Paris and Zurich today, reflecting uncertainty over the international oil situation and its impact on the monetary scene.

In London, gold rose by \$9.5 to \$101.50 an ounce in one of the sharpest one-day increases on record.

But surprisingly—in the light of lack of confidence in paper money—the dollar staged a sudden recovery in some financial centers that confounded the experts.

It had been expected to take a hammering after the lower-than-expected U.S. trade surplus contrasted with the record West

German Trade Surplus in October

A heavy wave of gold buying hit London and the price jumped initially by \$5.25 to \$97.25 an ounce.

Gold rose a further \$4.25 at the afternoon fixing to \$101.50 an ounce. This represented a net gain of \$9.5 since yesterday afternoon's fixing of \$92.

In Zurich the price of gold soared \$10 to a closing price of \$100.50 an ounce. There, too, the world oil shortages cast their shadows over the monetary scene.

The gold price also rose sharply in Paris, jumping the equivalent of \$5.63 to \$98.70 an ounce.

The dollar staged a sudden recovery in Frankfurt. It was set at 2.6300 marks in the afternoon fixing—more than three pence higher than the opening price in the morning.

Dealers attributed the rise in the dollar value to confusion created by the sharp rise in gold prices and rumors of serious difficulties in West German oil supplies.

Ford in Pact on Swedish Engine

Ford Motor Co. has made an agreement with KB United Stirling, of Sweden, providing for an exchange of technical information and certain patent rights for Stirling engines. The Stirling engine employs a fuel-for-life gas which alternately expands and contracts in an external combustion system. Ford says it is potentially more efficient than conventional engines since it allows continuous and virtually complete combustion. Additional advantages are a much reduced level of exhaust emission and almost silent operation. Fuel economy is superior and, with relatively small modifications, it can use alternative fuels, Ford says.

Pommery Board Opposes Moët Bid

The board of Sté. Pommery-Greno is opposed to an offer by Moët-Hennessy to acquire control of the company through an exchange of shares. Pommery says that Moët announced its offer without preliminary consultations and it cannot agree with all the terms of the offer. So far, the board has received the support of numerous shareholders, it says. Moët has offered to acquire a minimum of 101,000 Pommery shares in exchange for Moët shares to be issued for the purpose. The offer, which is valid until Jan. 7, involves the exchange of one Moët share for one Pommery share. Pommery is France's sixth-largest champagne producer.

Leading Index N.Y. Prices Rebound, In U.S. Rises 2% in Month

Following Sharp Drop Of 1.6% in September

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP).—The government's index of business indicators rose slightly in October after registering the sharpest monthly decline in at least four years during September, the Commerce Department reported today.

The index increased by two-tenths of 1 percent, in October, considerably below the average increases of the past several years, but a major improvement from the decline of 1.6 percent in September.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT).

Stock prices rose sharply today in what Wall Street analysts called a technical rebound—in the absence of any compelling news developments—after the huge sell-off of the last five weeks.

Registering its sixth biggest point advance on record, the Dow Jones industrial average jumped 22.06 points to 839.78.

The Dow had plunged 189 points since Oct. 26 to reach its lowest level in two years. Uncertainties created by the energy crisis were the main factor in this decline, one of the fastest erosions in memory.

By Vartan G. Vartan

Among the most active stocks on the plus side were American Motors, ahead 1 1/2 to 50 1/4, General Motors 1 1/4 to 50 1/2, McDonald's Corp. 3 5/8 to 3 3/4, and National Semiconductor 1 1/2 to 53 1/2.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 1.53 to 94.23, while advances topped declines, 555 to 318.

Houston Oil & Minerals, the most active stock, rose 4 1/8 to 55.

Market Reaction To Energy Crisis Seen Too Strong

BOCA RATON, Fla., Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—U.S. Deputy Treasury Secretary William E. Simon said today stock market behavior in recent days appears to be "an over-reaction" caused by "a lack of understanding of the magnitude of the shortfall in energy requirements, and the ability of the economy to adjust to this shortfall by reducing energy input per unit of output."

Speaking before the annual convention of the Securities Industry Association here, Mr. Simon said recent stock market action demonstrates "a lack of knowledge of the savings that can be made by the public through conservation" of energy.

Mr. Simon also said a sudden end of price controls now would only result in a repetition of what happened last January when the restrictions of Phase-2 were relaxed. He added that "1974 promises to be a year of relatively strong real growth in capital goods spending."

Company Reports

Alcoa Standard			
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	209.6	168.8	
Profits (millions)	5.12	3.05	
Per Share	0.45	0.26	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	778.4	647.4	
Profits (millions)	18.7	12.2	
Per Share	1.64	1.05	
Liton Industries			
First Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	67.2	58.2	
Profits (millions)	10.86	9.74	
Per Share	0.27	0.23	
Sears, Roebuck			
Third Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	3,111.0	2,829.9	
Profits (millions)	150.65	141.62	
Per Share	0.96	0.90	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	8,208.6	7,781.3	
Profits (millions)	426.52	372.38	
Per Share	2.72	2.38	

Euro Is Worth...

Nov. 28, 1973
As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:
DM 3.1454 Belgian Fr. 47.7331
Lira 5.6297 Italian Fr. 7.3322
French Fr. 6.5574 Irish £ 5.7124
Lira 75.4575 U.S. \$ 47.621
Guillemet 3.2892 U.S. \$ 1.6418

Middle East Conflict Delays Action on the U.S. Trade Bill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. trade bill, now in limbo, appears to be a major casualty of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Predictions from both administration and congressional trade sources indicate it will be next February or later before the House of Representatives votes on the legislation and next April or May before the trade bill could be enacted into law.

Ironically, there are more than enough votes in both houses to pass the bill now, but Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and President Nixon have asked for indefinite delay in fear that open debate might damage détente with the Soviet Union and jeopardize the Middle East peace conference which may convene in mid-December.

Mr. Kissinger talked with Sen. Henry Jackson last weekend, according to administration sources, in an effort to have the Wash-

IMF Deputy Named

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—The International Monetary Fund has announced that William B. Dale of the United States has been named deputy managing director of the 128-nation agency. The appointment was made by H. Johannes Wijnbergen, the managing director.

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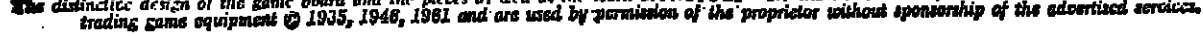


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American Stock Exchange Trading

1972-73	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	5	P/E	1972-73	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	5	P/E
104	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	104	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
105	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	105	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
106	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	106	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
107	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	107	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
108	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	108	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
109	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	109	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
110	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	110	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
111	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	111	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
112	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	112	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
113	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	113	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
114	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	114	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
115	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	115	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
116	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	116	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
117	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	117	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
118	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	118	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
119	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	119	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
120	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	120	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
121	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	121	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
122	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	122	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
123	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	123	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
124	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	124	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
125	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	125	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
126	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	126	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
127	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	127	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
128	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	128	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
129	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	129	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
130	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	130	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
131	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	131	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
132	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	132	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
133	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	133	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
134	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	134	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
135	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	135	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
136	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	136	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
137	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	137	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
138	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	138	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
139	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	139	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
140	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	140	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
141	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	141	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
142	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	142	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
143	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	143	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
144	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	144	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
145	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	145	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
146	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	146	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
147	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	147	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
148	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	148	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
149	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	149	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
150	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	150	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
151	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	151	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
152	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	152	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
153	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	153	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
154	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	154	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
155	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	155	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
156	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	156	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
157	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	157	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
158	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2	158	AAFC Corp.	17	16	1/4	11	11 1/2
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As Financial Advisers to INFONAC in this transaction

—Ultramar Banking Corporation—

October, 1973

مركز امن العمل

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250 Francine	8	104	104	104	Frankfurt	143.9	128.79	168.88	138.78
1000 Gen Distrib	8	104	104	104	Frankfurt	110.09	109.45	156.31	108.65
17400 Gen Music	8	104	104	104	London 26	379.1	376.4	509.8	382.9
5000 Gibraltar	6	104	104	104	London 500	164.78	161.82	217.35	161.82
2000 Granduc	350	350	350	350	Milan	116.56	113.58	147.28	85.49
100 Grandis	600	600	600	600	Paris	82.6	82.4	118.3	82.4
					Sydney	446.37	443.94	588.27	443.94
					Tokyo (in.)	318.01	313.54	423.48	313.54
					Tokyo 101	4382.48	4282.74	5358.14	4282.74
					Zurich	393.3	318.2	418.2	318.2
					(in) New. (in) Old				

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1

Weakly net asset value
on November 26, 1973
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. \$33.74
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$24.62
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson Harengracht 214, Amsterdam

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 400 million to 600 million. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 700 million by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 800 million by the year 2020. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 900 million by the year 2025. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1 billion by the year 2030. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.1 billion by the year 2035. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.2 billion by the year 2040. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.3 billion by the year 2045. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.4 billion by the year 2050. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.5 billion by the year 2055. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.6 billion by the year 2060. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2065. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.8 billion by the year 2070. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.9 billion by the year 2075. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 2 billion by the year 2080. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 2.1 billion by the year 2085. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 2.2 billion by the year 2090. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 2.3 billion by the year 2095. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 2.4 billion by the year 2100.

1. The first group of respondents (10%) was made up of 100% females, 100% of whom were married. The mean age was 36.7 years, with a range of 25 to 45 years. The majority of respondents (80%) were employed, with 20% being unemployed. The majority of respondents (80%) were employed, with 20% being unemployed. The majority of respondents (80%) were employed, with 20% being unemployed.

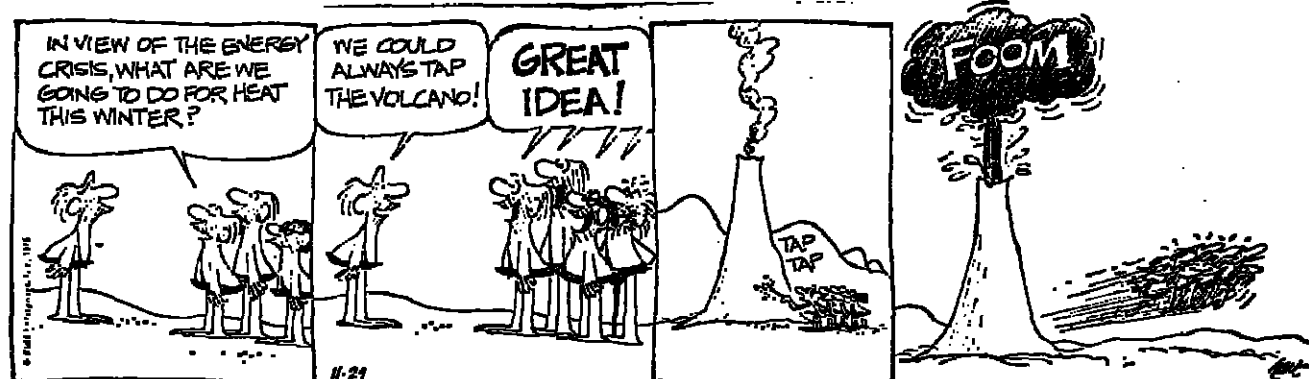
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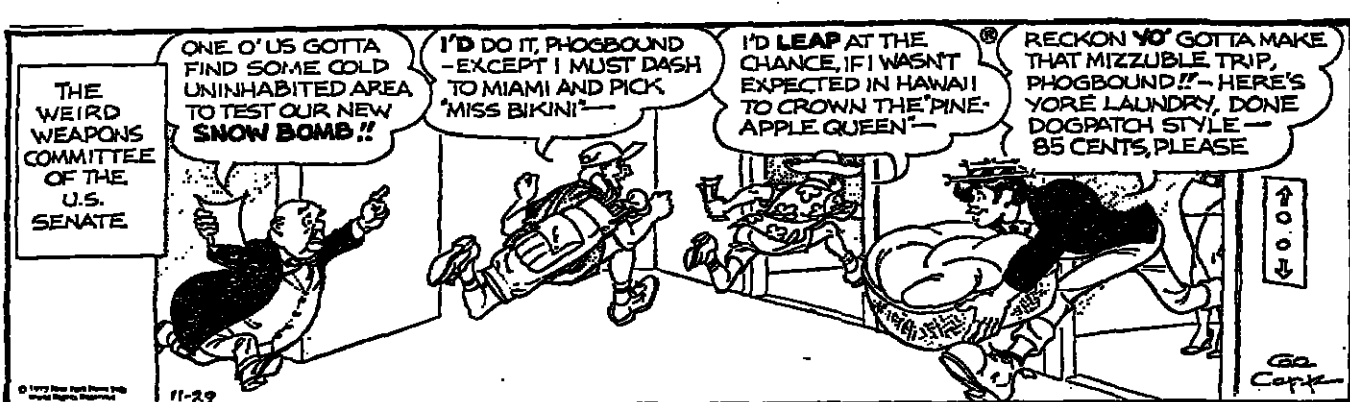
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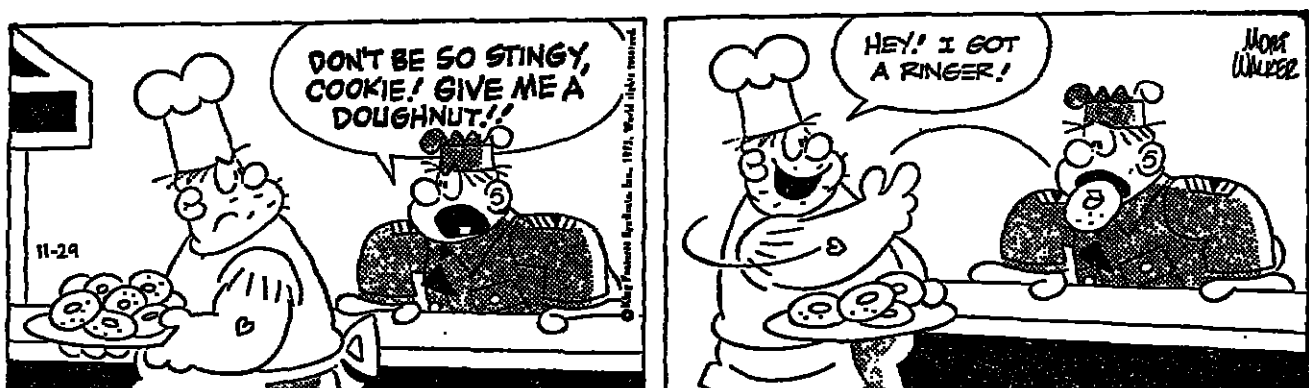
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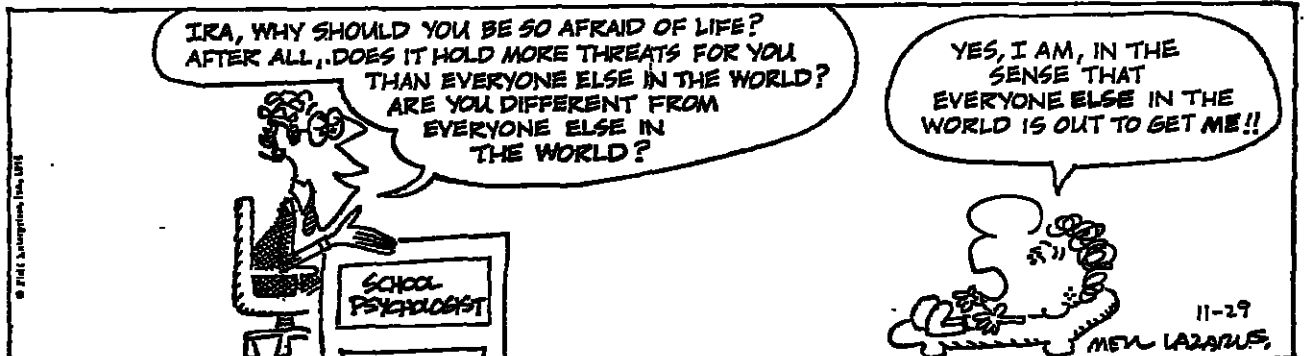
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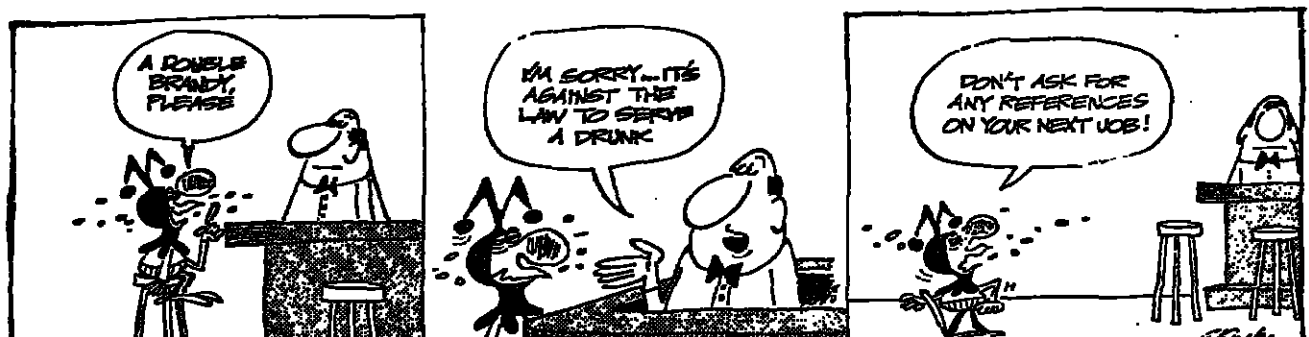
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



FOGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In the diagram, it can be seen that three no-trump is an interesting contract. Making nine tricks would present no problem with any different arrangement of the diamond honors in the North-South hands, but as it is, the spade entries to the dummy are crucial.

South reached three no-trump by the sequence shown. Notice that North had a difficult bid on the second round. Some players would be content with a weak preference bid of two hearts, since two diamonds, a new suit by the responder, is constructive and forcing. When South jumped to three no-trump, he probably expected to find slightly more high-card strength in the dummy.

With a minor-suit lead, South would have had an easy task since he could have developed and used dummy's diamonds. But West made an inspired choice by leading the spade queen. It was clear from the auction that

NORTH
 ♠ AK92
 ♥ 109
 ♦ J107432
 ♣ 10

WEST
 ♠ Q73
 ♥ AK82
 ♦ A5
 ♣ 7643

EAST (D)
 ♠ J1085
 ♥ 54
 ♦ 986
 ♣ K852

SOUTH
 ♠ 64
 ♥ QJ763
 ♦ KQ
 ♣ AQJ9

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:
 East South West North
 Pass 1♥ Pass 1♠
 Pass 2♣ Pass 2♦
 Pass 3NT Pass Pass
 Pass

West led the spade queen.

South was weak in spades, and perhaps held a singleton. The queen was led, rather than the normal three, to allow for the possibility of pinning a singleton jack or ten in the South hand.

South won with the king in dummy and led a diamond to his queen. West took the ace and correctly persevered with the spade seven, severing South's line of communication to the dummy before he could unblock in diamonds.

South covered with the nine in dummy, which was certainly his best practical chance. He hoped for a third spade lead, which would allow him to rid himself of the diamond king, but East rightly shifted to a heart.

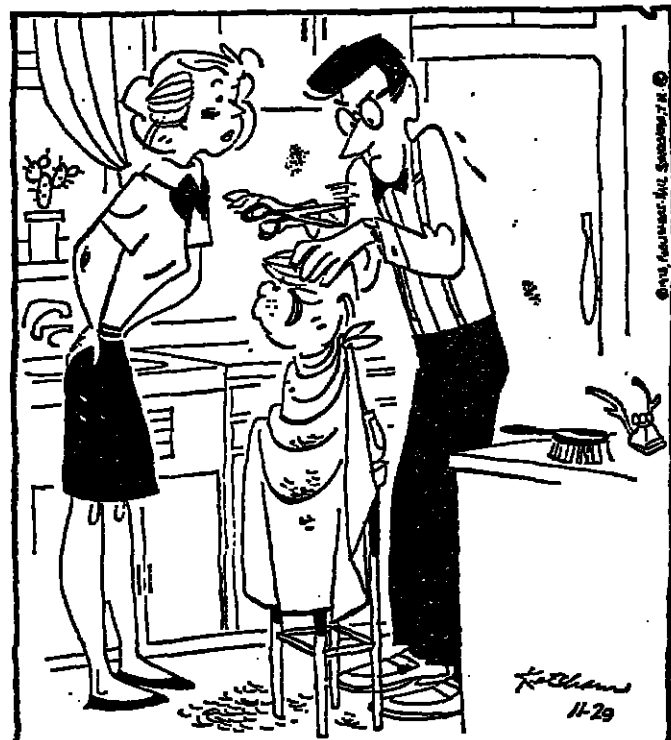
West won with the king, and fell from grace. He spoiled an excellent defense by playing a third spade, and South seized the opportunity. He won with the spade ace and discarded his diamond king to unblock. He then ran dummy's diamonds, keeping the club ace and the queen-jack of hearts in his hand.

The lead of dummy's last heart then gave him two of the last three tricks. The defense made one spade trick and three top winners in the red suits.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

EPIC PUZZLE WHAM
 SODA UPON RUSE
 SUE SPEND ALICE
 FORT FORTIARY
 FOUR FORTIARY
 SALOOP BACKHACK
 TROUT ALIKE BRO
 ROUST WHITUS PIER
 CHIA WIS ZELDA
 PASSEPOU GENTON
 PAD POIR
 FORALITREWORLD
 ALAN ENIGME OURS
 MYEIRAWAS UTAL
 VIOES SWEET TIEVE

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TAWLZ

KOPER

LAWVOA

UGUTOD

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: MACAW PANSY OPENLY MURMUR
 Answer: Inclined to rise to a higher level—A RAMP

BOOKS

THE CRITICAL POINT

By Irving Howe. 232 pp. Horizon Press. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IRVING Howe is usually so reasonable that one tends to forget how witty he is. We have fallen into the habit of assuming that only extremists and eccentrics are witty, that wit is not to be trusted, but enjoyed. It is regarded as a bad habit, almost a vice, like gambling or drinking or sleeping around. And in fact many wits do just that. They gamble a truth in exchange for an effect. They get drunk on their own excesses. And they don't care what sort of bedfellows they have to accept in order to turn a tricky phrase.

To be a wit and a moralist is almost an oxymoron. Only a few of these exceptional creatures come to mind: Irving Kristol, Donald Barr, Rollo May, John Aldridge, Walter Kerr, Pauline Kael, Irving Howe. Radicals used to "own" wit because they savaged the Establishment, and castigate comes easy. Now, thanks to a growing disillusionment with the New Left, these former dandies of despair are becoming the butt of the joke. Their shoot-from-the-hip apocalypses, their scrap irony, their despairing fados with guitar accompaniment, their cosmic wisecracks, their philosophical playing the dozens, provoke only scattered letters from sociological bargain hunters.

In "What's the Trouble," the opening essay in "The Critical Point," Mr. Howe remarks that today we are more concerned with existence than survival, with "ultimate questions" more than immediate ones, with problems beyond the reach of politics. Our moral and spiritual incoherence, which poses as nihilism, is really an inverted religious aspiration. Though we have never had a civilization that was not based on a transcendent belief, we have found nothing to replace the declining bourgeois myths, which is itself a replacement of an earlier religious one. What we do have is "the risks and terrors of the metaphysical" served up in various forms as "ideological melodramas... the faith of the intellectuals."

The same intellectuals can no longer confidently cite the "historical sanction" for their commitment to freedom. Mr. Howe points out that this is, in any case, the long and wrong way around. He defines freedom directly as "the only condition under which people like ourselves can breathe." "It is," he says, "the name of our desire."

In "The City in Literature," the author traces our megalopolitan unease back to Dickens and Gogol, the first to see the city as a "violation of the balance between man and the cosmos," as a place where men become "functions of their function." For Dickens, the city was a place where things were out of control, where God was "an idiot or buffoon... the devil a sleazy, good-natured petit bourgeois."

This modern enchantment the sordid Mr. Howe sees as "back alley to beatitude." In it, he and Joyce, the city is a beyond escape; their characters can only retrace their steps themselves.

The city contributes the eddy of impersonality, a multiplicity of points of view, the extent of vocabularies to match nervousness, speed and alienation. It is also the background of a "sawdust" language of naturalism, "as if the will must be reflected in death of words." Suspicion of city is necessary to preserve sanity. Guilt, a feeling that whole civilization is a glib mistake, hangs over cities smog. But the author tells us, we are not hicks or century mauls: It is time were able to look at the city the irony and detachment of a quiver.

Mr. Howe is particularly on Saul Bellow. Though it mirrors the book, he calls it "Hypocrite lecture—monstrous—main Schlemiel—gearing for a life of large cance... Herod never keeps melting into the of women." Bellow's Angles "suffers from programmatic overabundance." Bellow, the author, has left "the black trail of naturalism" for the quivering sensibility of a "Judean novel," for "a up of diction and breaking of syntax in order to avoluntarism patterns and spectacles.

The jabbing interplay of nias, the intimate vulgarities, strange blend of sentiment, sardonic, identify Bellow's most Jewish of our great. "In him alone, or almost the tradition of Jung Jewishness, minus the Sch and Schmutz the decades succumbed onto it, survives stern dignity." Bellow, a this dignity by "a self-disciplined which rests on a tive-sardonic faith in the of life without faith."

Mr. Broyard is a book for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS

1 Ancient Briton

5 Do a second-story job

10 N. T. book

14 In a casual way

15 Low area of Palestine

16 Plum

17 Miss or East

18 Eastern inn

19 Noddy

20 Bacheloria

22 Bordeaux wine

24 Wallach

25 Admit

27 Lonely number

28 Bursae

30 Writer Howard

32 Comic strip

35 Billiard stroke

37 Eight: Prefix

38 Tops

39 Byron's mistress

42 Late comedian

43 Bird or outlet

44 Strong emotions

45 Writer Wolfert

46 Expensive

47 Fowl's companion

48 Bread

50 East European river

52 Self

53 Desert

58 Swimmer's apparatus

60 Food for ruers

61 Rumor

63 Garage job, for short

64 Cut

65 Henry or Marianne

66 Maple genus

67 Has a debt

68 Doubleday

69 Verbs

DOWN

1 —nez

2 Consummate

3 Heroine of seven-volume novel

4 Novice

5 Talk back

6 Partner of trick

7 Edward Hyde

8 Arab garment

9 Secular

10 Dam site

11 Author of "The Women"

12 Spel

13 Transported

14 Modern male

15 Sodomite

16 Port of Spain

17 Arabian dish

18 Tisat

19 Girl of 1,000 days

20 Yogi's team

21 Roman 1,151

22 Winged

23 Kind of voice

24 Between and and smat

25 Woman of faces

26 Wagner's

27 Agnes

28 Queen's exhortation

29 Signs of

30 Party fabric

31 Barbed ring

32 Marx brother

33 Local Narcissus

34 admiral

35 cut

36 City of

37 Chabog

38 S.F. hill

